

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 30 December 1897

SUCH BE THY GIFTS

THE cycle of the seasons now complete,
Behold, once more time's massive portal opes;
And now the New Year of the Lord we greet!
As, in the old, thy bounty crowned our hopes,
Such be thy gifts, O Lord.

A year of plenty. Flocks have multiplied,
Earth's kindly fruits the harvest moon bestows;
And, swept from vassal fields on every side,
The garnered corn like prisoned sunshine glows:
Such be thy gifts, O Lord.

A year of peace. No wild and clamant notes
Of war's stern music shrill the troubled air;
In tranquil majesty our banner floats,
Dumb are our cannon, mute the trumpet's blare:
Such be thy gifts, O Lord.

A year of honor. Warring nations pause,
And look to us, as if to stay their hands—
The arbiters of every noble cause,
And hope of the oppressed in other lands:
Such be thy gifts, O Lord.

Plenty, and peace, and honor—these but part
That thou dost lavish from thy store divine;
Give us yet more—eyes in a contrite heart,
To see how poor our gifts compared with thine.
Love be thy gift, O man!

Seek as we may, no fit return we find.
Yet love is faith, and love is gratitude,
And love is service to our human kind!
Be these, this New Year of our Lord, renewed:
Love be thy gift, O man!

Written for The Congregationalist by
EDITH M. THOMAS.

Preview for
1898

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Preview for
1898

For eighty-two years THE CONGREGATIONALIST, the pioneer religious newspaper of the world, has kept its place in the forefront of Christian journalism. In the evolution which has marked the passing years it has always been quick to seize upon and utilize whatever would make it of more value to its wide and ever-growing constituency. It is today the Ideal Religious Paper for the Everyday Christian. Excellent as it has been, it intends to be better. Read its outline of leading features for the coming year and judge for yourself.

Its excellence of typography and of illustrations, its editorial force, its resources in the way of contributors, its close touch with the denomination and with the whole religious world, give it a commanding position. For *News—religious, philanthropic, political—Comment thereon, and for the Interpretation and Guidance of Life*, there is no paper superior to THE CONGREGATIONALIST.

Personal That element in journalism so admirably represented in THE CONGREGATIONALIST in former years by Dr. Dexter's Street Thoughts, and more recently by Dr. Quint's articles, is to find renewed expression in two forms.

Rev. C. E. Jefferson, the popular pastor of the Central Church, Chelsea, Mass., and one of the ablest of the younger men in the ministry, will write as often as once a fortnight under the caption *Quiet Talks with Earnest People in My Study*.

Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee, author of the Shadow Christ, and a remarkably gifted writer, will have charge of a column entitled *The Man in the Gallery*.

Theological Believing that the time is ripe for reconstructive work in theology along the lines of the best modern thinking, we have arranged for a notable series entitled:

Re-Statements of Christian Truth. These specific doctrines will be treated: *Sin*, by Prof. G. P. Fisher, D. D.; *The Atonement*, by Prof. Henry C. King; *The Scriptures*, by Prof. James Denney, D. D.; *The Future Life*, by Rev. P. T. Forsyth; *The Kingdom of God*, by Prof. Geo. Harris, D. D.

Biblical The intense interest in new views about the Bible calls for a thorough treatment of the questions raised by modern criticism.

We have therefore secured from Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss, a conservative but open-eyed scholar, a short series of popular articles: *What is the Higher Criticism? What is its Method? What does it say about the Old Testament? How does it interpret the Old Testament? Does it preserve the Authority of the Old Testament?*

Social and Industrial Every one is hoping for more just and merciful relations between man and man. The practical question is, What can be done to promote such relations?

Definite Steps in Social Progress will be treated specifically as follows: *The Eight-Hour Day*, Dean George Hodges; *The Living Wage*, Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D.; *The Consumers' League*, John Graham Brooks; *The Extension of Municipal Functions*, Edwin D. Mead; *Co-operation Between Employer and Employee*, James B. Reynolds; *The Restraint of Luxury*, Bishop F. D. Huntington, D. D.; *The Treatment of the Liquor Traffic*, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.

Christian Fellowship

Members of any denomination need to know the estimate in which the body with which they are connected is held by other Christians. Our readers next year will have a chance to learn

How Other Denominations See Us. For the Presbyterians, Pres. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will speak; for the Methodists, Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., for the Baptists, Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D.; for the Episcopalians, Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D.

Devotional In addition to the decidedly successful weekly column, CLOSET AND ALTAR, we shall often present articles bearing directly on the culture of the personal spiritual life.

Among them will be a series: *Jesus in Human Relations*, by Rev. Isaac O. Rankin: *As a Son; As a Brother; As a Citizen; As a Neighbor; As a Guest; As a Friend; As a Teacher.*

Denominational

Congregationalists sustain together much important work, and its proper management concerns every member of the denomination. We shall discuss and invite frequent and general discussion of such important matters as

Our Denominational Concerns. The coming National and International Councils; what do they signify and what ought they to accomplish? **Our Missionary Work;** its methods, resources and aims. **Our Ministry;** its supply, safeguarding and proper distribution. **Our Women Preachers;** who they are and what they are doing.

Dramatic Episodes in Congregational History

In the history of the denomination there have been not a few great occasions when attention has been focused on a single scene of intense interest and importance, the outcome of which has had a far-reaching influence. Such was the meeting on Burial Hill, Plymouth, of the National Council of 1865. It will be our aim to reproduce some of these episodes as vividly and accurately as possible.

Practical Common to all the churches are certain constant and grave problems touching their work and worship. Among those which will be amply considered by experts in their respective spheres are

A Reasonable Order of Worship, Rev. C. M. Lamson, D. D.; **The Sunday Evening Service**, Rev. L. H. Thayer and Rev. W. A. Bartlett; **The Proper Use of the Church Building**, Rev. J. G. Davenport, D. D.; **The Securing and Setting at Work of Men**, Rev. F. E. Dewhurst; **The Advantages of the Parish House**, Rev. J. L. R. Trask, D. D.; **The Social Organization of the Church**, Rev. A. M. Hyde. **Alert Western Churches**, prepared by our Chicago editor after personal inspection of nine prominent churches of the Interior and Western States.

The Interests of the Home

The broad range of subjects that interest members of a family in their personal and associated life will be treated week by week, with constant extension of thought into all the various rich fields of human life and experience.

Among others these forthcoming articles may be indicated: **Famous Oratorios**, by Helen Marshall North; **The Great Hymns of the Middle Ages**, Janet Sanderson; **How to Judge of a Picture**, Rollin L. Hartt; **What Shall Our Daughters Do with Us?** Marion Harland; **Early Marriages**, Jane Addams; **Short Lessons in American Architecture**, Isaac O. Rankin; **The Child's Imagination**, Grace Duffield Goodwin; **Leading a Child to Christ**, Prof. E. S. Parsons. **Household Economics** and other practical subjects are to be given a prominent place, and there will be a suggestive series on **Home Life in Other Lands** by natives of those countries. Special effort has been made to secure bright, short juvenile stories.

Stories Sketches

Recognizing the rightful place in literature and life of the lighter vein of discourse, which at the same time may be made wholesome and profitable and entertaining,

We shall make it prominent by spicy comment on men and affairs, and by **Stories and Sketches** by Alice Brown, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Katharine Pearson Woods, Laura E. Richards, W. E. Barton, and others.

TERMS—\$3 per year, in advance; 2 yrs., \$5; 5 yrs., \$10. Trial Subscriptions—4 weeks Free; 12 weeks, 25c.; 6 mos., \$1.



GALLERY OF ONE HUNDRED PORTRAITS is unquestionably the most beautiful and valuable collection of portraits ever made. The portraits, each with accompanying facsimile autograph, are printed on heavy plate paper, with broad margins, size 9 3/4 by 13 1/2, each on a sheet by itself, and the entire collection is gathered into a richly decorated box. Each portrait is a fine proof, which would cost if ordered separately not less than one dollar. The price of this gallery is \$7.50, but it will not be sold to the general public until next season. It can be obtained now only in "combination" as announced.

Regular price for the three	
\$14.50	
if purchased separately	
THE CONGREGATIONALIST,	\$3.00
CENTURY PORTRAITS,	7.50
THE CENTURY MAGAZINE,	4.00

OUR OFFER \$7.50
Delivered FREE

This offer applies to renewals and to new subscriptions to both THE CONGREGATIONALIST and the Century Magazine. All arrears, however, must be paid before the offer becomes available, and in case of subscriptions already paid one or more years in advance, its acceptance carries forward the subscription an additional year. New subscriptions to THE CONGREGATIONALIST may begin at once or January 1, 1898, as preferred. The Century Magazine year will begin with the November number unless otherwise requested.

Address,—Subscription Dept., THE CONGREGATIONALIST, Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Compel your dealer to get
you Macbeth lamp-chimneys
—you can.
Does he want your chim-
neys to break?

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa



A TASTE OF
WHITMAN'S
CHOCOLATES and
CONFECTIONS.

makes you wish for a feast of them.
Sold everywhere.

Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate
is perfect in flavor and quality, delicious and
healthful. Made instantly with boiling water.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eleventh Annual Issue. Handbook for 1898 68 Pages.

NOW READY.

100 Copies, \$1.25, postpaid.
Single copies, 4 cents; 50 copies, 75 cents;
25 copies, 50 cents.

Order early and send cash with order.

The Handbook Series.

Quarterly, 15 cents per year; 4 cents per
copy.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST,
1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

800 ILLUSTRATIONS

OUR PICTURE BIBLE

"I have already purchased a copy of your
Picture Bible and it so much sur-
passes your glowing description of it that I wish to receive
another." Rev. — 27 Dec., 1897.

No. 1.—Silk Cloth. Our special price, \$2.75. No. 2.
—Full Morocco, flush gold edges, price, \$3.25.
No. 3.—FULL TURKEY SILK SEWED, DIVINITY CIR-
CUT, RED UNDER GOLD EDGES. OUR SPECIAL
PRICE, \$3.75.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS. All orders must be ac-
companied by cash in full and complete shipping directions. Transportation
charges are to be paid by purchaser. If great dis-
tance makes it desirable to prepay charges, the pur-
chaser should send us 50 cents. The Bible weighs over
6 lbs.) No description can do justice to this superb
production, therefore a book of 34 sample pages
will be sent absolutely free to all applicants.

BIBLE DEPARTMENT,
THE CONGREGATIONALIST,
Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:

Paragraphs	1021
1897—The Religious World	1022
1897—The Way of the World	1023
The Week of Prayer	1026
Current History	1026
Current History Notes	1032
In Brief	1027

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Such Be Thy Gifts—cover poem. Edith M. Thomas	1017
A Text for the New Year. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.	1028
The World of London as Seen by Our English Editor	1029
For Tommy. Laura E. Richards	1030

HOME:

Fate and Love—a poem. Frank W. Gunsaulus	1033
Paragraphs	1033
Why Do We Love People? Kate Upson Clark	1033
Some Literary Games. S. A. M.	1034
Another Year—a selected poem	1034
Struggling for Realities. Mary Sprague Thayer	1034
A Little Bread-maker. Jessie Wright Whitcomb	1034
"The American Jaw" Safe	1035
Modern Marriage Problems	1035
The Graves of a Household—a selected poem	1036
Tangles	1036
Closet and Altar	1036
Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	1037

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Jan. 9

V. P. S. C. E.—Topic for Jan. 9-15

PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM

LITERATURE

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES:

From the Hawkeye State	1047
Memorials Dedicated	1047

MISCELLANEOUS:

In and Around New York	1031
In and Around Chicago	1031
Japan as the Year Closes	1043
Paris Notes	1043
Our Readers' Forum	1044
Woman's Board Prayer Meeting	1044
Club Celebrations of Forefathers' Day	1045
Notices	1046
Marriages and Deaths	1051
Business Outlook	1052
Art Notes	1053
The Oratory of Forefathers' Day	1054
Congregational Federation	1055
Our Armenian Orphans' Fund	1055

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

Published every Thursday,

At 1 Somerset Street, corner of Beacon Street.
A COPY, 6 CENTS. PER YEAR IN ADVANCE \$3.00.
10 YEARS IN ADVANCE, \$5.00; FIVE YEARS, \$10.00.
IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50 PER YEAR.
ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.
CLUB OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BEING NEW, \$10.00.
In Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 Months, 25 cents

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date
of expiration following the subscriber's address, as
printed upon the paper. If a special receipt is wanted
a stamp should be sent with remittance.

DISCONTINUANCES.—In accordance with the almost
universal wish of our subscribers, papers are continued
until there is a specific order to stop. In connection
with such an order all arrearages must be paid. An
order of discontinuance can be given at any time, to
take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per agate line each in-
sertion, 14 lines to the inch, 11½ inches to the column.
Discounts according to amount of contract.
READING NOTICES, headed nonpareil, 50 cents per
line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd

DON'T PAY \$100

for a typewriter that has only a few of the
desirable features found in the high-grade



Wellington Typewriter No. 2

Costs only \$60, and the saving
in repair bills is in itself a con-
siderable amount each year.
Durability, visible writing, align-
ment absolutely perfect. Uni-
versal keyboard and numerous
other features that cannot be
set forth in an advertisement.

will be found in this machine. We know that to try it is
to buy it, and will therefore send **Ten Days' Trial Free.**
one to any responsible person for

Descriptive Catalogue sent upon application.

THE WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Ltd., Box 47, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Financial

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE: NO. 119 BROADWAY.

Eighty-Seventh Semi-Annual Statement, Jan., 1897.

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	\$306,032.86
Real Estate	1,748,857.41
United States Stocks	1,497,782.50
State Bonds	25,000.00
City Bonds	821,974.81
Rail Road Bonds	1,624,495.00
Water Bonds	83,500.00
Gas Stocks and Bonds	115,925.00
Rail Road Stocks	2,478,595.00
Bank Stocks	311,500.00
Trust Co. Stocks	85,150.00
Bonds and Mortgages, being 1st lien on	
Real Estate	423,736.71
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	183,100.00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of	
Agents	602,866.78
Interest due and accrued on 1st January,	
1897	55,678.34
	\$10,362,224.39

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	\$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,280,827.00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims	735,128.00
Net Surplus	2,346,268.71
	\$10,362,224.39

D. A. HEALD, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Vice-President.

E. G. SNOW, Secretary.

W. L. BIELOW, T. R. GREENE, Secretaries.

H. J. FERRIS, A. M. BURTIS, Asst. Secretaries.

New York, January 12, 1897.

Gold Bonds for Sale.

We offer and recommend as a safe in-
vestment a First Mortgage Railroad 20-
Year Gold Bond, with interest at 5 per
cent., payable semi-annually on the first
days of July and January.

Denomination of bonds, \$100, \$500 and
\$1,000. Liberal bonus of stock with each
bond. Payment can be made in install-
ments.

Write for prospectus and proposition.

C. W. TUCKER & CO., Bankers,

No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

HATCH & FOOTE

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

NO. 3 NASSAU AND NO. 18 WALL ST.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WESTERN MORTGAGES

DEFAULTED AND OTHERWISE,
Bought for Cash.

CHAS. E. GIBSON, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

...IF YOU HAVE...

DEFAULTED MORTGAGES,
WESTERN FARM LANDS,
OR CITY LOTS

taken by foreclosure, and
wish to sell them, write to

GEORGE G. KELLOGG, 8 Congress Street, BOSTON.

8%

Absolutely Safe Municipal Security. Bought
largely by best Banks and Trust Companies
Write for details. ROBERT E. STANLEY
& CO., Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

Sunday-School Pictures.

We have prepared a series of sixteen pictures for each quarter. They are reproductions of paintings of famous artists, and views from nature. These will be found of the greatest assistance in teaching the lesson, and valuable as furnishing reproductions of the most noted pictures in the world.

Printed on separate cards (7 x 9) in beautiful monochrome colors, and cost only
50c. a set in cloth portfolios;
35c. a set in heavy manilla portfolios.

W. A. WILDE & CO.,
BOSTON and Chicago.

1898.—S. S. Lesson Help.—1898.

Lyman Abbott on Matthew.

A Commentary on the Gospel of Matthew. By LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D., Editor of *The Outlook* and Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1 vol., 8vo, illustrated. Price, \$1.50. Indorsed and recommended for the Senior Bible Class by Dr. F. K. Sanders, Professor of Biblical Lit., Yale University, in the Sunday School Times, Dec., 1897.

"Abbott would prove to be most useful."

F. K. SANDERS.

*. For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO., 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

USED BY MR. MOODY Sacred Songs No. 1

By Sankey, McGranahan and Stebbins.

MUSIC—\$25 per 100, by express; 30c. each if by mail.
WORDS—\$10 per 100, by express; 12c. each if by mail.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.,

74 East Ninth Street - - - New York.

Commentaries on Matthew.

Bishop Ryle's Expository Thoughts on the Gospel of Matthew.

12mo, cloth,.....\$1.25
In a set with Ryle's six additional volumes on the other Gospels.....\$8.00

The text is divided into passages of about twelve verses each, which serve as a basis for a series of short, plain "expositions." The practical lessons from these passages are followed by notes explanatory, doctrinal and hortatory, and the views of other commentators are occasionally presented.

"It is the kernels without the shells."—*Christian Union*.

"As practical expositions these notes on the Gospels are not excelled by any works on the Gospels in our language."—*Evangelical Repository*.

Spurgeon's Gospel of the Kingdom.

A Popular Exposition of the Gospel according to Matthew. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

"It would be gilding refined gold to recommend the expository work of Spurgeon. . . . The Gospel is gone over with brief, practical, pungent and very spiritual comment, rising at times into eloquence such as Spurgeon was master of."—*New York Evangelist*.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by
THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers
5 & 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

MAINE, BANGOR.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Full regular course in all departments, with additional instruction in New Testament Greek. Entrance examination Wednesday, Sept. 1, 9 A. M. For catalogue or further information apply to
Prof. JOHN S. SEWALL, Bangor, Me.

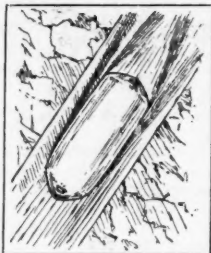
ABBOT ACADEMY

For Young Ladies,
Andover, Mass.

The Fall Term began September 18, 1897, offering three Seminary Courses of studies and a College Fitting Course. Miss LAURA S. WATSON, Principal.

Subscribers' Wants

Boal's Bible Cabinet. Balm of Gilead, Eyesalve, Frankincense, Husk, Mess of Pottage, Mustard Seed, Sackcloth, Tares, etc. Put in screw-capped vials. A most valuable aid to Sunday school teachers and parents. Highly recommended by Dr. Peloubet, Rev. E. Biakeslee, Rev. H. A. Bridgman and others. Price, \$1.50. Write to Rev. A. M. Boal, Melrose, Mass. Active agents wanted.



Everybody, young or old, enjoys a good story in the Jules Verne vein. One of just that kind, entitled "Through the Earth," begins in

The January ST. NICHOLAS

IT tells of a wonderful machine built to bore its way through the earth on the principle of an immense auger "which by its rapid revolutions loosened the earth and transported it automatically to the surface." Later instalments will tell of the cigar-shaped machine which went through the hole, and the adventures of its boy-passenger when beyond the reach of the laws of gravitation.

The Second of

**RUDYARD KIPLING'S
"JUST-SO" STORIES**
Illustrated by Oliver Herford

—the first one of which in the December number *The Tribune* called "a little masterpiece"—is in this issue. It tells

"HOW THE CAMEL GOT HIS HUMP."

The third one of Kipling's "Just-So" Stories, telling "How the Rhinoceros Got His Wrinkled Skin," will be in the February number.

The Serials

already begun in St. NICHOLAS, or in this January number, include:

**THE BUCCANEERS OF
OUR COAST,**

By Frank R. Stockton.

WITH THE BLACK PRINCE,

By William O. Stoddard.

AND THE "JUST-SO" STORIES BY KIPLING.

**THE LAKERIM
ATHLETIC CLUB,**

By Rupert Hughes.

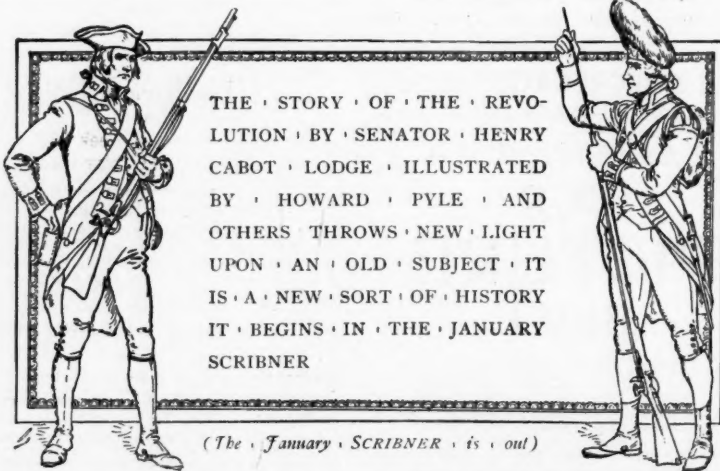
TWO BIDDICUT BOYS,

By J. T. Trowbridge.

Free Numbers.

New subscribers to ST. NICHOLAS who begin a yearly subscription with the January number may obtain November and December without charge, by asking for them when subscribing, and thus begin all the above mentioned serials—fourteen months of ST. NICHOLAS for the price of a year's subscription. Begin the new year by taking ST. NICHOLAS in your home. It costs \$3.00. It is the most expensive children's magazine in the world and there is nothing so good. It contains the very best in art and literature. "ST. NICHOLAS will do more to mold a boy or girl into a good life of brightness and intelligence than any other influence with which you can surround him." Subscribe through dealers everywhere, or remit by check, draft, money-order or postal note to the publishers,

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.



THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION BY SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE ILLUSTRATED BY HOWARD PYLE AND OTHERS THROWS NEW LIGHT UPON AN OLD SUBJECT IT IS A NEW SORT OF HISTORY IT BEGINS IN THE JANUARY

SCRIBNER

(The January SCRIBNER is out)

S

CHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.

Oldest and best known in U. S.

Established 1855.

3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; and Los Angeles, Cal.; 100-page Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

WHEATON SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Prepares for any college. Also academic and special courses. Twenty-eight miles from Boston. Winter term of 63d year begins Jan. 4, 1898. For particulars address REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, President, 140 Norton, Mass.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXXII

Boston Thursday 30 December 1897

Number 52

Not too Late

BUT DO NOT WAIT

much longer before sending your order for The Congregationalist, The Century Portraits and The Century Magazine. They cost, if ordered separately, \$14.50, but only \$7.50 if you accept our

"1898 Combination Offer"

In our first notice at the head of this column, 16 Sept., we claimed that this was the most attractive proposition we had ever made to our subscribers. NOW a host of these subscribers will testify that our statement was not too strong.

Trial Subscriptions to NEW { 6 months, \$1.00
names (4 weeks free) { 3 months, .25



The daily Bible readings on an entirely new and original plan.
Church Prayer Meeting Topics, with subdivisions.
New Congregational House. (Picture.)
Week of Prayer Topics.
Position-Tide Topics.
1897 in Retrospect.
Sunday School Lessons.
T. P. S. C. E. Topics.
Senior and Junior.
Congregational Statistics.
General Religious Statistics.

100 Copies,
\$1.25, postpaid.

The Congregationalist SERVICES NEW YEAR.

No. 4, by Rev. L. H. Thayer.

EVENTIDE OR VESPERS.

35 Services and four more during 1898.

The Series (39 Services) for 15 cents.

Complete, with Music, 60 cts. per 100 Copies.

Our Home Missionary Fund

This fund is doubly useful if made up promptly in anticipation of the new year. Many a home missionary watches anxiously for a change of date on his paper. If it is not made in January we are quite likely to receive a letter thanking us for the paper in the past and wondering if kind friends can afford to send it another year. During the last two or three years of depression this fund has been smaller than usual, but the proprietors of the paper have carried every name upon the list, dropping none, and even adding some, not so many, however, as we could wish. Can we not add this year many names of worthy missionaries, of whom there is a large number of applicants? If our subscribers will share the expense we will do our part.

These two letters are typical:

DEC. 17.

Dear Editor Congregationalist: For another year I have enjoyed the weekly visits of The Congregationalist. It means a great deal to us to receive it and get the pulse of New England church life and thought. Whether it be continued or not, I wish to thank you for the subscription of the past year.

DEC. 20.

Publishers of Congregationalist; Sirs: My husband feels obliged on account of his very small salary to give up The Congregationalist, which we have taken so many years. As pas-

tor of a home missionary church and receiving a total of not over \$300 a year as salary, and that far in arrears, we are obliged to give up some things. So unless his name can be put upon the free home missionary list, please discontinue the paper when the present subscription expires.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hough, Berkshire, N. Y.	\$10.00
"A Friend," Boston	2.00
Jo-Jab S. Shannon, Manchester, N. H.	2.00
M. N. Phelps, Foxboro.	4.00
Mrs. M. A. Haskell, Clinton	2.00
Samuel B. Capen, Boston	3.00
E. W. A., Westboro.	2.00
Mrs. Horace Cousins, Newton Center	2.00
Miss M. B. Sweetland, Chicopee Falls	2.00
"Christmas Gift, Neb."	2.00
Mrs. Phebe Reed, Plymouth, N. H.	3.00

SUPPOSE that one should undertake to review the course of his own life for 1897 in some such fashion as the history of the world is epitomized in this issue of our paper. Let the same questions be applied: What have been the high-water marks of the year? What its drifts and tendencies? What its gains and losses? What the outcome of all its activities? There would be, we are sure, in every such retrospect days around which memory will always throw a golden haze, days when life's goblet was filled to its brim with joy and hope. Other days there were when we entered into the cloud and groped our way through the mists of discipline and pain, and there are some milestones along the way that mark victories over self, sacrifices for righteousness' sake, new glimpses of truth, fresh visions of what God wants us to be. Ah, this human life of ours, so fleeting, so commonplace, but, when viewed at the solemn moment when one year glides into another, so beautiful, so solemn, so valuable! Let this be our conclusion as we look over the twelve months now fled, and let us remember what Phillips Brooks said, that we have little to do with our past save to get a future out of it.

From Plymouth, Mass., to Charleston, S. C., and from Maine to California the sons and daughters of New England gathered together last week to do honor to their Puritan and Pilgrim ancestors. As of yore, the churches of our denomination and the New England societies of our great cities led in this demonstration of filial regard. But they now have a welcome rival in the many patriotic societies which are growing so rapidly, whose members are so enthusiastically calling to the mind the worthy dead, the heroes of colonization and state making as well as those of war. As we have read the speeches of the orators who have treated the dignified themes that have been discussed this year, we have fancied that we were able to discern an increase of discrimination, less confounding of Pilgrim and Puritan and a juster recognition of the real contributions made by each to the New England of the past and the nation of the present. Especially significant was Justice Brewer's invitation

to Charleston, S. C., and his choice of a theme, namely, the necessity of perpetuating the home life ideals that our forefathers set before us.

Ex-Secretary of State Olney employed his opportunity at the New York dinner to defend those acts of his which made Europe realize that we once more had a Massachusetts man at the head of our foreign affairs, that is to say, a man of foresight, courage and action. Senator Hawley of Connecticut at the dinner in Brooklyn tersely but emphatically dissented from Mr. G. W. Smalley's speech, in which the latter had misinterpreted the attitude of the American people toward Great Britain, Armenia and Cuba. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts at New York paid a most eloquent tribute to the Pilgrim Fathers, from which we quote on another page, and he described in detail the steps which led to the return to this country of the Governor William Bradford manuscript. In so doing he contrived to express toward Great Britain what we believe is the real sentiment of our people, namely, admiration for her virtues, regret for her failings, and a sincere desire to live at peace with her forever in order that the kingdom of God may sooner come on earth.

The sympathy of all Christians worthy of the name has gone out to Mrs. Ballington Booth and her husband during the past week as she has hovered between life and death. As we go to press she seems likely to live, but if this be the outcome it will be many a day before she can resume work among the afflicted and downtrodden of humanity. Whatever her fate, it will always be true that in her Americans have seen one of the finest reincarnations of the Christ spirit ever vouchsafed to them. As an orator there are few, if any, among women who equal her in beauty of diction, depth of feeling and power to play on all the strings of the human heart. As a laborer in the vineyard she has endured contumely and become the friend of criminals and harlots if thereby she might lead them to Christ. Today from the cells of many a prison there are prayers rising to heaven that her life may be spared, and if perchance she is soon to die her most genuine mourners will be people at the poles of society—the idle, wealthy society women whom she has taught to live for others as well as themselves, and the prisoners in our penitentiaries and prisons whom she has loved into the kingdom by the contagion of her disinterested love for them and her simple exposition of the gospel of Christ.

A minister publicly defends doctrines which Congregationalists have not held and attacks doctrines which Congregationalists cherish. When we pass the matter without notice, his

foes write to us that we are either heretics ourselves or cowards. When we attempt to refute his positions, his other foes write us that we are fools for advertising him. It is pleasant thus to be various things to various men if by various means we may help some.

1897—The Religious World

A few weeks ago Mr. Gladstone wrote to Rev. J. Guinness Rogers: "As the day of parting draws nearer, I rejoice to think how small the differences between us have already become as compared with the agreements." Probably the differences between the two denominations represented by these two venerable leaders were never more sharply accentuated than they are at present. Yet Mr. Gladstone's words illustrate a progress in the Christian world which has in a marked degree manifested itself during the last year. Differences of opinion have been as positively affirmed as ever, but they have been expressed with more of mutual respect and with kindlier spirit. There is also a growing disposition to emphasize points of agreement among Christians. This is especially noticeable in discussions concerning the authority and interpretation of the Bible. Representatives of conservative and radical schools are less disposed to impugn each other's motives, more ready to examine candidly the results of one another's study with expectation of arriving at important truth. Those who read religious newspapers of different denominations cannot have failed to see in them reflections of this nobler spirit, this growing confidence that the Holy Spirit is leading the whole Christian Church into larger knowledge of God. We regard this as the most characteristic feature of the religious life of the year.

This growth of mutual confidence among Christians within the same denomination has been promoted by several church congresses, in which frank discussion of questions of present interest has been unrestrained. It has not only strengthened denominational life, but has encouraged the federation of churches in cities for practical work. A notable illustration is furnished in the co-operation of New York churches. In England this movement has proceeded farther than in this country, and the discussion of it by Rev. Dr. C. A. Berry in his recent visit to some of our chief cities has awakened much interest. In it lies large promise of future Christian triumphs. The direction of popular Christian thinking was indicated by a recent notable meeting of the Presbyterian Union of New York, where the main speeches emphasized Christian fellowship, co-operative work and the consecration of wealth. These themes are among those uppermost in the minds of millions of Christians.

The work of foreign missions carried on by leading Protestant denominations has greatly expanded in recent years and taken on new forms. The churches at home have not kept pace with these changes and the last twelve months have witnessed great anxieties on mission fields and some heroic struggles on the part of American churches to respond to the calls from abroad. Some debts have been paid, others incurred. Among the results of this year's experience will be,

we believe, gifts more commensurate with the needs of missions, and new plans for self-support in missionary churches. Home enterprises have also suffered from severe reductions, yet out of seeming evil we hope for both greater efficiency and greater economy.

Early in the year revival services were maintained in New York, Boston and other cities, which drew large audiences and were extensively reported in the daily newspapers. Mr. D. L. Moody was the most prominent evangelist in the conduct of these meetings, though a number of others, including Mr. Thomas Murphy, Rev. F. B. Meyer of England and Sam Jones, did notable service, especially in Boston. The sharp criticisms made on the churches drew forth counter criticisms from many, while many others approved the strictures persistently reiterated by some of the evangelists. The accessions to the churches as the result of these meetings apparently were few. The effect of the summer conferences at Northfield, Mass., was probably more profoundly spiritual than in any previous year.

Congregationalists have given much attention to their missionary societies, whose work has been seriously curtailed by necessary reduction of expenditures, and this in spite of the fact that two of these societies received large sums from the Stickney estate. Considerable interest has developed in the prospect of holding the annual meetings of the benevolent societies at one time and place. The success of *Congregational Work* indicates that the setting forth of all our missionary enterprises in a single series of meetings would meet with general favor. The refusal of Dr. Storrs to continue longer as president of the American Board, after ten years of official service, and the election of his successor, Dr. Lamson, have been among the most important events of the year in our denomination. Social and industrial problems have probably not excited less interest than in former recent years, but they have been discussed by our ministers with less excited feeling and perhaps with more good sense. So far as locality is concerned, Brooklyn has held the foremost place in the theological discussions which have invited public attention to our denomination. Dr. Lyman Abbott has restated with rather startling emphasis some disputed theories about the Bible, about Jesus and Paul and about certain historic doctrines. Several ministers have sought to answer him, Dr. Behrends being chief among Congregationalists who have maintained conservative, though not altogether traditional, views of the Bible. It was also at the fiftieth anniversary of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, that Dr. G. A. Gordon declared that, "if God shall succeed, final universal salvation will be the result." Universalists have welcomed this statement as though it were a message from heaven intimating that they are God's beloved denomination in whom he is well pleased. But, in view of Christ's solemn and emphatic teaching concerning the future, many are questioning whether God has revealed to us that his universal success means man's ultimate, any more than his immediate, universal salvation.

Presbyterians have quietly witnessed the exhaustion of the movement, which had been generated by undue heat of the-

ological controversy, to bring their seminaries under the control of the General Assembly. They have consoled themselves by celebrating the 250th anniversary of the completion of the Standards, which once expressed what they all believed when comparatively few understood what these Standards meant. But these tables, not of stone, are not now inclosed in any recognized ark of the covenant. Still, Presbyterians who do not accept them will continue in bondage to them till they cease to kick at them.

Colored Presbyterians in the South, by common consent of those interested, have formed an assembly of their own, and are probably better satisfied, while they are likely to grow faster through the separation. Colored Baptists held a large and interesting national annual meeting in Boston. Negroes usually prefer to organize and manage their own churches unless they think they are shut out from associations of white churches.

The Lambeth Conference has been the chief event among Episcopalians. In their disappointment at the recent refusal of the pope of Rome to recognize them as a branch of his church, the Anglicans brought forward a little way a proposition to elevate the Archbishop of Canterbury into a pope of their own. But the proposal was received with such coldness, especially by American bishops, that it was hastily shelved without being labeled and was referred to as merely a suggestion. Considerable effort has been made to show the advantages accruing from the conference, which are summed up as a general education of the 200 bishops who attend, the harmonizing of their views and the education of the people through reading the reports of the committees of the conference. We are tempted to suppress this last statement lest it should prove a delusive encouragement to the committees preparing reports for our next National Council, but in deference to the assured conviction of our Episcopal brethren we have concluded to set it down.

The Methodists have held their first national congress and are surprised at its importance. One who perhaps fairly represents them says it was remarkable that addresses were there presented pronouncedly in favor of the higher criticism, and were not followed by any threats of excommunication. That is not surprising. Methodists have never yet plunged into any general doctrinal quarrel, because they have been too well organized for the business of extending their numbers and influence, and, besides, they are making remarkable progress in the education of their ministry. Laymen continue to seek larger representation in the General Conference, and women press their claim to a place there for their sex.

Baptists have paid the debt of their missionary societies, with the generous help of Mr. Rockefeller. They have had some interesting discussion on missionary administration, and they have pointed, with some exultation and some trepidation, to the slowly opening door to their communion table, which door is still conspicuously labeled: "Closed forever to unimmersed followers of our one Lord." In England, it should be noted, that label has been already taken down by Baptists,

except in the case of a few obscure back doors.

Jews have arisen and called for \$50,000,000 to begin the establishment of a new Zion in Canaan, and, to the scorn of other Jews, some Gentiles who live in the atmosphere of an Old Testament apocalypse have put their hands into their pockets, mostly empty, but no transaction is yet in sight. The new assault on the Land of Promise has begun with a procession and a blowing of rams' horns, but no city walls are likely to fall thereby. The movement is too modern, too like the booming of a Western college with circulars advertising town lots to sell accompanying the appeal for funds to educate poor aspirants for the ministry.

Roman Catholics have had a sharp internal conflict in Canada over efforts of the conservatives to control the public schools in the interests of their denomination. We hope they are learning that this is the beginning of the twentieth and not of the sixteenth century.

Christian Scientists have increased in numbers, built a new and imposing edifice in Chicago, given a crown of gold and diamonds to their chief priestess and experienced some setbacks through legislation against their efforts to persuade men and women to throw off the delusions of pain and sickness without resorting to the delusions of medicine.

We have noted no events of great moment in other denominations, but all the year millions of souls have held communion with God and through the redeeming grace of Christ have brought many other lost ones home to their Father, whose kingdom and righteousness are quietly sought and found by many making no public records here but shining ones in the book of life.

1897—The Way of the World

The doors of the temple of Janus have stood open. Not a continent, save Australia, has escaped the plague of war of the military sort, while the war of tariffs and efforts to foster trade by erecting prohibitory laws has been well-nigh universal.

We in this country have sown and reaped most bountiful harvests of wheat, corn and cotton, for the first of which unusually high prices have been paid by the peoples of Europe and Asia, their poverty adding to our wealth. Cotton, on the other hand, the staple of the old South, has brought less wealth than was expected to its producers, and had the New South not entered upon a wonderful career as an iron and steel producing territory that section would have suffered more than it has. Throughout the West and the Interior the higher prices for cereals, fruits and vegetables have brought enormous sums of money, much of which has gone to the reduction or extinction of mortgage indebtedness, and there probably never was a time before when so many people west of the Alleghenies were solvent. The astonishing export record for the year explains much of the bettered condition of the gold reserve and the improvement of general trade in all sections. We are fast ceasing to be a debtor nation and may soon take our place with Great Britain as an exporting and money-lending power. And yet it must be ad-

mitted that despite the new tariff the year closes with national income far below national expenditure, and our Federal fiscal legislation in the same imperfect condition that has long made it a menace to prosperity.

Mr. Cleveland retired from the presidency last March with the respect of most men for his sturdiness of will and his inflexible determination to redeem all of our financial obligations in gold. President McKinley, as soon as inaugurated, summoned Congress in extra session to consider ways and means of providing adequate revenue for the Government, and with comparative alacrity Congress patched together a tariff which pared down the free list and sought by the imposition of duties at customs houses to provide the larger part of our national income, and this in spite of the fact that we are more and more supplying our own needs and entering the markets of the world as exporters.

The spring and fall elections have indicated a considerable reaction against the Republican party, especially in States where its leaders have shown any disposition to coquette with bimetalism or to modify the Civil Service Law or to endure meekly the domination of bosses. Increased prosperity has silenced many of the Western advocates of the free coinage of silver, but that wing of the Democratic party is still clearly in the ascendant, and bids fair to be for some time to come. Speaking in general terms, the South and West are still in league against the North and East, and the old political parties have changed right about face, the Democratic party now being the radical, disintegrating force, and the Republican the conservative, immobile, conserving organization. This year has revealed a greater inclination of the electors to act independently of "the machines," and with us, as in Europe, factionalism is rapidly increasing and making our political issues more complicated and constructive legislation more difficult. Here, as there, this spirit brings its minor evils as well as its major blessings.

This spirit, in its better aspects, is nowhere more noticeable than in the realm of municipal politics. It is true that New York has again passed into the hands of spoilsmen and that the metropolis of the nation for the next four years is likely to be a source of national shame. But even there the Citizens' Union is undaunted and will oppose corruption at every point, and conditions which made it possible for Mr. Platt to defeat Mr. Low bid fair to be removed. In Philadelphia also the city legislature, by its outrageous disregard of municipal interests, has brought into being a non-partisan organization that will give the Republican bosses a severe tussle in the next municipal election. In Chicago the victories, on the whole, have been with the reformers, as they have in Baltimore and Indianapolis and Boston and many of the lesser cities. Several cities, in devising and adopting new charters, have secured to the people the ownership of franchises that hitherto have been given away to monopolies. On every side there is a determination to limit the life of franchises, to compel corporations to curb their greed, and to bring about lessened direct taxation by adding to the municipal revenue the profits of

natural monopolies administered by public officials.

The judicial decisions, as in 1896, have, as a rule, fostered the interests of organized capital rather than those of organized labor, or, where the issue was not raised in exactly this form but was one of public *versus* corporate rights, our judges, as is their wont, have been more conservative than their English brethren. All potency has been adjudicated out of the Interstate Commerce Law. Federal courts have continued to use the weapon of the injunction in suppressing strikes, and the discussion of this exercise of authority of equity courts has waxed rather than waned during the year, with the public more and more convinced that the tendency of our judges to act as prosecutor, jury and judge at one and the same time must be curbed. The retirement of Hon. Stephen J. Field from the bench of the highest court in the land, after a term of service unparalleled in its length and the gravity of the questions passed upon, is an event of no mean significance.

In Russia, Great Britain and the United States there have been severe struggles between organized labor and employers in certain lines of trade. In Russia the power of autocracy allied with capital soon settled the matter. In Great Britain for most of the year a bitter fight between the strongest of British trades unions—the engineers—and their employers has continued, and as we go to press promises to be settled by mutual concessions, the employés, however, losing more than they gain. While it has been in progress grievous injury has been done to certain lines of British industry, German and American competitors improving the opportunity to gain what the British have lost. In the United States the most aggravated industrial war has been the one waged for two months in the early summer between the miners of bituminous coal and their employers. It extended over considerable area in the Interior, and was not settled until after much loss of wages and trade had made both parties willing to discuss terms and agree upon a wage schedule that was generally deemed fair to all concerned. In this controversy the chief weapon of the employers was the equity court injunction, but in a dispute over wages in the anthracite coal-mining region of Pennsylvania, which came later in the season, a sheriff's *posse* fired upon an unarmed body of strikers and so inflamed public opinion in and around Hazleton that the governor was forced to summon the State militia.

The reform of the Federal civil service has gone on, President McKinley's inaugural message making clear his devotion to the cause—a devotion that subsequent acts have demonstrated beyond all cavil. His order extending the area of authority of the law, which was issued early in his career as President, gratified all except spoilsmen, and he now stands ready with his veto, if necessary, to defeat the machinations of the Republican cabal in Congress, who seem bent on modifying or repealing the law governing Federal appointments. The Republican legislature of New York, subservient to the wishes of Mr. Platt and his mouthpiece, Governor Black, at its last session obeyed the commands of the latter and modified the law of

that State so as to give heads of departments greater discretionary power, or, to use Governor Black's words, they "took the starch out of the law." But their tampering with the law seems destined to throw all the patronage of Greater New York into the hands of Tammany, whereas, if the law had remained as it was, some of the offices would have still been open for competition. Thus do the Republican bosses suffer a blow from their own weapon, which proves to be a boomerang, not a sword. The defeat of the constitutional amendment in Maryland was atoned for by the election of a legislature which will not return Mr. Gorman to the Senate, where he has ever been the incarnation of all that is hostile to the interests of the people. Indeed, the best friends of civil service reform in the State rather hoped for the defeat of the amendment, so far from perfect was it in its provisions.

No marked departures in temperance reform methods have been noted. The Raines Law in New York certainly has added immensely to the revenue of the State, has lessened the number of places where liquor is sold, and the amount of municipal corruption owing to the State's control. In Maine criticism of the prohibitory law has been more outspoken than ever before, and its friends are realizing that it either must be more strictly enforced in the cities and towns or there is danger of its being repealed. The literature of the subject has been increased by the report of the sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty, giving a study of the effect of various forms of legislation in dealing with the liquor business, a study made under the supervision of such men as Presidents Eliot of Harvard and Low of Columbia Universities. In Great Britain there seems to be an inclination among some of the Liberal leaders to drop the question of license reform, and there, as elsewhere, the question is being relegated to the rear by politicians, who just now are bent upon the pursuit of electors with less ethical sensitiveness. Canada has not taken the national plebiscite promised to the Prohibitionists by the Liberal ministry soon after it came into power. Excellent men there are questioning whether, in view of the unsatisfactory record of statutory prohibitory legislation in this country, it will be best for the Canadian electors, who have won the right to a plebiscite, to put their ostracism of the traffic in the form of a constitutional amendment. New Jersey's adoption of a constitutional amendment forbidding all kinds of gambling within the State has been one of the gratifying events of the year.

No remarkable discoveries by scientists or explorers, such as have made other years notable, can be recorded. André's effort to discern, and perhaps reach, the north pole has probably proved disastrous to him and his bold companions. In the realm of archaeology the finds in Egypt, Babylonia, Greece and South-western United States have been unusually rich. For students of the lore of Christianity, of course the incomparable event has been the publication of the Logia of Christ found by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt in the Greek papyri unearthed at Behnesa, Egypt.

The discovery transcending all others

in its appeal to the average man has been the revelation of the vast stores of gold to be found in the river beds and hills of British Columbia and Alaska. Thousands have already traveled there in search of wealth, and with the coming of spring and the open river season the population will swell to surprising proportions. For the men of the Orient as well as the Occident are thirsting for gold, and the Japanese will struggle for it with the Anglo-Saxon. Already the effect of the output of the precious metal from the Klondike has been felt in business circles, and this new revelation of the extent of the world's gold supply has silenced for a time the fear that some were expressing that the supply was inadequate to perform the money work which nation after nation is devolving upon gold, Russia, Peru and Japan having definitely departed from the silver standard during the past year.

When the year dawned the prospects were bright for the promulgation and ratification of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain which would commit them to the arbitration of all disputes by a tribunal permanently constituted. Such a treaty was prepared and sent to the two peoples bearing the names of Richard Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, names rendered ever memorable by the honorable part borne by them in drafting this compact. Could the people of the United States have voted upon the ratification of this treaty it would now be an accomplished fact. As it was, it went to the Senate to be eviscerated and finally rejected, thus creating another charge in the indictment of popular distrust and disapproval that now hangs over that obstructive body of legislators, which body, we regret to say, has not on the whole been strengthened or bettered by the members elected during the past twelve months.

But the outlook for the cause of international arbitration is not dark as the year closes. An Anglo-American arbitration agreement is sure to come some day. The Executives of both nations favor it, and so do the peoples. The duty of the hour is to get legislators who represent their constituents and not corporate or personal interests. During the past year representatives of the United States and Canada have been quietly taking evidence and formulating a joint report upon the actual damage suffered by Canadian sealers in carrying out the awards of the Paris Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal. Scientific experts representing Canada, Great Britain and the United States have visited the North Pacific to study the conditions of the seal herds, and they have agreed upon a statement of facts which will render all further negotiations simpler and more enduring. The relations between the two nations are constantly being bettered by acceptance of this general principle of thorough investigation and impartial adjudication by competent scientists and jurists.

Nor has our insistence upon this beneficial principle been influential solely on the North American continent. Venezuela and Great Britain have resumed diplomatic relations during the year, and each is now preparing its evidence to be submitted to the arbitral tribunal which meets in Paris next summer. It is

a matter of history that this peaceful settlement of a long-standing dispute is due solely to our befriending Venezuela and asserting the Monroe Doctrine at a time when England was truculent in its attitude toward Venezuela.

In the realm of statecraft the one dominating fact is the supremacy of Russia in European and Asiatic diplomacy, with its disturbing influence also felt in African affairs. Lobanof's broad outlines of policy are being followed by the czar and the new minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, and the car of triumph moves resistlessly on. France has been bound tighter than ever before to an alliance, the details of which are better understood since President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg and the declarations then made by the responsible heads of the two Powers. Austria has, in a measure, been detached partially from its alliance with Italy and Germany, and a thorough understanding about the future of the Balkan states and the partition of Turkey has been gained.

Turkey has been kept in awe and reminded that it is not free to form any alliance with Germany. Nor has Russian influence in Abyssinia waned, and France would not find herself without valuable aid in other quarters in north Africa should she and Great Britain ever come to arms over their rights along the Niger and the Nile. Quietly but surely Russia has become dominant in Korea and in China, and the latter turns to Russia now for loans with which to equip her army and navy, to build her railroads and to protect her from the other Powers.

As the year closes China seems to be entering on a process of dissection, with Russia, Germany and France acting as surgeons, and Great Britain and Japan perturbed because they seem likely to gain less than the lion's and wolf's share of the *cadaver*. Internally Russia has been quiet. Domestic industries have increased at a surprising rate. Persecution of heretics has abated somewhat and persecution has practically ceased, and there have been some signs of imperial willingness to better the intellectual and moral welfare of the people.

Great Britain has not prospered ethically or materially as her best sons would have liked. The rivalry of Germany and America has decreased her export trade. Lord Salisbury has brought the diplomacy of the country into disrepute by his policy in dealing with Greece and the Powers, by his concessions to France with respect to Tunis and by his sanction of the campaign on the northwestern frontier of India, in which the British troops have suffered costly reverses and India been burdened with debts that, as our letter from India pointed out last week, can hardly be extinguished by local taxation without encouraging the outbreak of rebellion. The House of Commons, by its indorsement of the Parliamentary report whitewashing the character of Cecil Rhodes and by refusing to investigate the affairs of the Royal South African Company, put a blot on the national escutcheon, and placed weapons in the hands of her critics at home and abroad who deride her assertions of superior morality.

At Constantinople and Peking British

influence has waned. In Africa she is still distrusted by the Boers of South Africa and opposed by the French and Germans, but on the whole her tenure there is stronger than it was a year ago, Italy having handed over Kassala to her, the expedition up the Nile against the dervishes of the Soudan having been uniformly successful, the uprising in Bechuanaland having been suppressed and another railway link from the south to the north having been completed.

Of course the event of the year to all denizens of the British empire has been the completion of sixty years of service as a model monarch by Queen Victoria. Never has any world capital witnessed more significant scenes than Londoners saw last June at the queen's jubilee, and the effect that it had in drawing together the motherland and the colonies can scarcely be overestimated, even though Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for an imperial *zoll verein* then formally announced has failed to meet with the approval of the colonial governments.

France has been unusually stable under the presidency of M. Faure. Pressure from the colonial party has forced the hand of the ministry at times and led it perilously near conflict with Great Britain. Popular sympathy went out strongly toward Greece at the time of the latter's great need, but the ministry dared not break away from Russia and so France acted with the other Powers in the so-called concert that left Greece to the mercy of the Turk. Criticism of the compact with Russia has ceased and the nation now seems to feel that it has much to gain from Russia's friendship in its duel with Great Britain in Africa and Asia.

German affairs, domestic and foreign, are in a chaotic condition. Factional fights in the national legislature give increased power to an irresponsible executive. Freedom of speech is fast becoming a lost art among the people, in the press, and in university classrooms. A well-educated class of operatives, employed by men who utilize every discovery in applied science, are fast putting German manufacturers and traders in a position to dispute Great Britain's supremacy as a manufacturing and trading nation, and to assist in this endeavor the emperor is bending all his energies, not hesitating to call for a great increase in naval strength, and the wherewithal to found colonies and establish trading posts in Africa and Asia. The emperor's reversal of Bismarck's foreign policy has scarcely proved successful. Russia willingly accepts German aid when it furthers her own ends, but refuses to form a permanent alliance. Austria has practically deserted the Triple Alliance for the Dual Alliance. Italy, although nominally loyal to the Triple Alliance, realizes that it has played Germany's game in the past and refuses to do it longer, and is now coquetting with France. England has been alienated from Germany when she should have been won, and the result is today that Turkey is the only power that seems to be inclined to accept German aid or further German interests and that, of course, for selfish reasons. We said last year in commenting on German affairs that Germany was sterile spiritually and intellectually, given over to militarism and materialism, and

nothing that has happened during the past year necessitates a modification of the opinion then expressed.

Italy's financial condition has improved during the past year, but the same cannot be said of the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. She wisely has decided to withdraw from Africa and give up ambitions as a colonizer. Austria has been brought to the verge of dissolution through the racial conflicts of the Germans and Czechs, and nothing but the personal influence of the emperor and the forbearance of Hungary has averted the crisis. Spain has lost Señor Canovas, her great Conservative statesman, has realized the incompetency of General Weyler as a general and called him home from Cuba, substituting Sagasta for Canovas as prime minister and Blanco for Weyler as governor general of Cuba. A measure of autonomy has been proffered the Cubans by the new Liberal ministry, but it still has to be ratified by the Cortes and accepted by the Cubans, and as the new year dawns there seems no likelihood of either of these necessary acts happening. Nothing but the forbearance and influence of our executive officials has restrained the American Congress from intervening in Cuba, and President McKinley as well as President Cleveland has made it clear to Spain that there is a limit to our forbearance.

Turkey today occupies a far stronger position than at any time since the Crimean War. The Christian Powers of Europe have permitted her to invade Thessaly, defeat Greece, exact a crushing money indemnity and retain the strategic points on the Thessalian frontier. No governor for Crete has been agreed upon, and the Christian population there is still at the mercy of the Turkish soldiery, as is that of Thessaly. The demonstration furnished to Europe of the rapidity with which the Turkish army can be mobilized, its size and excellent condition, not to say anything about its surpassing fighting qualities, has not been without effect at European capitals, the impression made at Berlin seeming to have been greater than elsewhere, for Germany has been Turkey's best friend since, as well as before, the war was declared. The victory of Turkish Moslems over Greek Christians also has created trouble for Great Britain on her Indian frontier and among her Moslem subjects. Wholesale massacre of Christians in Turkey has not been witnessed, but individuals and communities have been made to suffer in very many ways, and Europeans traveling in Turkey or doing business in her ports have suffered not a few indignities.

To certain changes in African affairs we have already alluded. It is gratifying to know that on the whole there is less slavery there than existed one year ago, that the influence of the gospel is more apparent in the administration of the European colonial governments, and that railroads and other agencies of civilization are swiftly penetrating the most inaccessible regions.

In Asia Russia has been pushing to completion her great railway to the Pacific, quietly massing soldiers along the northern borders of China, and winning the whip hand at Peking and Seoul. Japan has definitely decided in favor of the gold standard, persisted in its plan of creating

a navy of superior excellence, struggled with the problem of administering the government of Formosa and witnessed much unrest in domestic politics, Count Okuma giving way to Baron Nishi and he to Marquis Ito as leader of the ministry. In courteous and able state papers she has contended with the officials of Hawaii and the United States respecting the right of the former to disregard treaty rights, and with those of the latter as to the justice of annexing Hawaii without safeguarding the rights of the Japanese now in Hawaii.

India has suffered grievously from famine and the bubonic plague, these calling for the expenditure of vast sums by the Indian Government of which only a comparatively small amount has come from individuals in Great Britain and America, generous though they have been. Stern measures in dealing with editors of seditious journals have been found to be necessary, and on every hand there are signs of dissatisfaction with British rule. Nor has the outlook for India been improved by the punitive expedition against the hillmen on the northwestern frontier, an expedition deemed dishonorable as well as impolitic by not a few English civilians and military men.

Of the islands of the Pacific Australasia, the greatest island of the globe, has been formulating a federal constitution, largely an imitation of our own. It is now before the colonies for ratification or rejection. In Samoa there has been friction in the working of the tripartite government, but no decisive move has been made by either of the powers to put an end to the compact. The executive officials of the Hawaiian Republic and the United States have agreed upon a treaty which provides for the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. This has been ratified by the Hawaiian legislature, and is now before our Congress strongly indorsed by the Administration. Formal admission into the Union is not as likely to follow as is a definite declaration of a protectorate and the devising of a peculiar form of government suited to the needs of the Hawaiian population, and at the same time in harmony with traditional American principles, a task by no means easy. For though many of our statesmen are disinclined to annex formally, all recognize the necessity of Hawaii not becoming the possession of any European or Asiatic power.

It has been a year of striking events in the educational world. Princeton's sesqui-centennial celebration, Columbia University's entrance into her elegant new home on Morningside Heights, New York city, Hon. William L. Wilson's installation as president of Washington and Lee University, the completion of splendid new homes for the Chicago Public Library and the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences have been notable indications of a new and better era. The schools of the national metropolis have been largely purged of their administration by spoils-men, and the new charter of the Greater New York will make it difficult for Tammany to undo the reform that has been wrought. Liberty of thought and utterance in American colleges and universities has been vindicated by the defeat of the effort of the trustees of Brown University to oust President Andrews.

The precious manuscript diary of Gov. William Bradford now reposes among the archives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, thanks to the courtesy of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London and the diplomacy of Senator Hoar. St. Gaudens's Shaw Memorial statue on Boston Common lives to testify to the glory of American valor and the genius of an American sculptor.

The ties between Canada and the United States have been strengthened by the visits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and those between the Christians of Great Britain and the United States by the visits of John Clifford, F. B. Meyer, Charles A. Berry and Canon Cheyne, while the French are likely to gain juster views of our culture and the genius of our institutions by the comments of M. Brunetiere, the eminent French critic of literature and life, whose visit to our leading educational institutions did so much to widen the mental horizon of their students and teachers of French literature.

Two statesmen have died by the hand of the assassin, Canovas of Spain and Borda, president of Uruguay. Japan has lost Count Mutsu, one of her most competent men of affairs. Of English authors Jean Ingelow, R. H. Hutton, F. W. Newman and F. T. Palgrave have departed this life. France has lost Alphonse Daudet, Germany Johannes Brahms, whom Rubenstein named as one of the trinity of great musicians along with Beethoven and Bach, and wherever English is spoken or read a sigh of sorrow goes up for Henry Drummond, the interpreter of the gospel of love. At home we miss the versatile and influential Francis A. Walker; Neal Dow, the indefatigable, uncompromising foe of the saloon; Henry George, the self-educated exponent of a popular social economy; Charles A. Dana, the erudite, trenchant, irresponsible editor; Justin Winsor, the historian and librarian; and Professors Lane of Harvard, Tyler of Amherst and Drisler of Columbia, all beloved and great teachers of youth. As we compare the list of the dead of this year with the list of other years we are fain to believe that death has been less rapacious than usual.

The Week of Prayer

The observance of this annual period of devotion has altered considerably since even the comparatively young in our churches can remember. But, for those who observe it, it still means the same thing. Some have one aim and some another in whatever meetings they hold for prayer. Some conduct their assemblies in one way, and others in a manner quite different. Some do not have any gatherings at all. But all accept one fact in regard to the Week of Prayer and hold one thought about it. All recognize it as a time for concentration and union of spiritual effort, especially in prayer. Some not only recognize it thus but use it.

Take almost any given church, for example. Its members, or many of them at any rate, hope to gain, or to confer, some special spiritual benefit next week. If there are a few tried and trusty old saints among them, it will be noticeable

that their prayers will be more simple, direct, specific, earnest, and reverently intimate with the Almighty than usual. All who hear their petitions offered will be more than ordinarily touched. And what is true of them will be true in some degree of all Christians everywhere. The mere consciousness that throughout a large portion of Christendom God's people have fixed their thoughts on a few of the great, vital Christian truths, and are praying that these truths in particular may be impressed upon human hearts and illustrated in human lives as never before in all the rich past of the church—the mere consciousness of this goes far to prepare the way for an answer to the prayer.

The thought of the union of believers in prayer adds force to this consciousness. Concentration is the focusing of Christian desire, petition and endeavor upon special subjects of prayer. Union is the co-operation of many Christians to concentrate spiritual forces thus. It quickens the sympathies and adds intensity to zeal to know that others, many others, thousands and even millions of others the whole world around, are joining to lift a common petition to the God of all grace for his blessing and for the immediate and effectual aid of his Holy Spirit. There is a resistlessness in such prayer which is felt by all who unite in offering it and is an inspiration to them. If the Week of Prayer had no other value than in thus stimulating this uplifting consciousness of the magnitude and power of God's host of human followers, it would be well worth observing.

Current History

A Victory for Arbitration

The eminent jurists appointed to represent the United States and Great Britain on a commission to appraise the damage done to Canadian sealers in the Bering Sea, by acts of the United States which the Paris award pronounced unlawful, have agreed upon a finding which is final. Under the treaty payment by the United States must be made within six months. The Canadian claims with interest aggregated \$1,500,000. The award assigns \$294,181 with interest sufficient to increase the total amount about fifty per cent. Apparently all question of prospective damage to industry was ruled out by the arbitrators. The press of both countries has hailed this decision with satisfaction, and undoubtedly it will contribute to further the settlement of the whole perplexing question of the control of the seal industry in the North Pacific.

The Cotton Manufacturing Crisis in New England

The manufacturers of cotton in Fall River, after careful consideration, have rejected the propositions made to them by their operatives, who asked either that the reduction in wages be postponed until March 1, or that the number of days of labor per week be lessened, or that the rate of reduction be changed from a ten to a five and one-half per cent. cut. The cotton mills of Lowell also have ordered a ten per cent. cut in wages, and it is apparent that this movement of the capitalists is to be a general one and that the operatives of Fall River cannot count upon

receiving much aid from other cities should they decide to strike. The leaders of the men realize the gravity of the situation and hesitate about ordering a strike. Much evidence concerning the effect of Southern competition upon the cotton manufacturing industry of New England is being furnished to the public now, and there seems to be a preponderance of proof that our mills might as well concede that the coarser grades of cloth can be produced in the South at prices which preclude Northern competition. The statement of the treasurer of the Bourne Mills, Fall River, last week, in which he set forth to his operatives the exact condition of the industry and the mutual responsibilities of labor and capital under the circumstances, was an admirable illustration of the ideal communication between employer and employed, and it will have its effect far beyond the operatives engaged in the Bourne Mills. Trying as the conditions of business have been during the past year, this mill has found it possible not only to pay dividends upon its stock, but also a dividend of four per cent. upon the wages of the operatives. That is, all the operatives who have labored since June 1 will receive, in addition to their wages, a division of the profits amounting to four per cent. of the wages paid during the six months. Obviously, if the Bourne Mills can do this, other mills can. Moreover, such a record as this proves that the year cannot have been wholly one of disaster to capital.

The Expulsion of a Wicked Judge Demanded

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maine has formally protested to Governor Powers against the reappointment to the Supreme Court bench of Judge Enoch Foster of the town of Bethel, whose term expires next March. The W. C. T. U. asserts its willingness to prove, if necessary, the charge that Judge Foster is guilty of gross immorality and unworthy to wear the ermine. It is a matter of record that Judge Foster was dropped from the membership of the Bethel Congregational Church, Sept. 9, 1896, because of his failure to appear before the church "to answer to charges of un-Christian conduct of a most scandalous nature." It is asserted that since that time he has continued to scandalize the community in which he lives. Notwithstanding this, Judge Foster has not hesitated to seek reappointment, and petitions for his reappointment have been circulated and found many signers among the lawyers who practice before him, a fact quite as disheartening as any we have noted in connection with the scandal. We have nothing but commendation for the brave action of the W. C. T. U., and we look for an uprising of public sentiment in Maine that will settle once for all whether a judge's moral character is to be a matter of indifference to the community so long as he be able intellectually. We can conceive of nothing more demoralizing to the morals of any State than the public recognition and condonation of immorality in one who is supposed to have the highest sensitiveness to ethical distinctions and the most intense abhorrence of all evil. Lest we be charged with passing judgment on the case without sufficient knowledge of its details, let us cite the opinion of Rev. J. G. Merrill of Portland,

as expressed in the *Christian Mirror* of Dec. 25. He says:

The *Christian Mirror*, the accredited organ of the largest, and by no means an unimportant, Christian denomination, indignantly protests against the reappointment of a man who has been disciplined by one of our churches for gross immorality, has confessed his guilt and has shown no determination to change his habits of life. To reappoint such a man we should regard not merely an affront to our churches, but a menace to all the pure homes of our State and to common decency.

Turkey and the United States

Evidently Mr. Angell has already convinced the sultan that the United States is not to be trifled with. The Baneroft recently entered the port of Smyrna at twilight, and was fired upon by the guns of the Turkish fort. Mr. Angell quickly demanded an apology, and he did it in such a way that it was instantly forthcoming. Now let the good work go on. Let the Administration at Washington instruct Mr. Angell to demand immediate payment of the indemnity due to the United States' citizens for damage to property wrought in 1895. Let several of our cruisers be put at Mr. Angell's service with instructions to their commanders to obey his orders. Let the sultan understand that what Austria can do and yet no European war follow the United States can do without any fear of such complications, owing to our non-participation in the crafty plots of European rulers. Turkey never yet paid an indemnity without being forced to, and she probably never will until a nobler ruler than Abdul Hamid comes to the throne. The guns of our men-of-war trained upon the city of Smyrna, marines landed and in possession of the city's forts and our decision to hold that city until the indemnity was paid would be a most wholesome spectacle for an early date in the new year, and nothing but the prompt payment of our indemnity by Turkey should be permitted to defeat the carrying out of the plan. Reports from Ann Arbor indicate that Mr. Angell is planning to remain in Constantinople throughout the McKinley Administration, as he now realizes the gravity of the situation there and his peculiar duty to stand at the post.

The Chinese Puzzle

It still is very difficult to determine just what the situation is at Peking, just how far Russia and Germany are acting in concert, just what measures Great Britain and Japan, either separately or jointly, are taking to counteract the influence of Russia. The most reliable reports from London indicate that Great Britain is inclined to play a waiting game, knowing that her navy in the Pacific is so strong that she can control the outcome even at the eleventh hour, when time has shown her just how and where to strike.

There seems to be much concern in Europe over our attitude toward China and what we are likely to do or say. Our policy will be our historic one of non-intervention, but at the same time a firm insistence upon treaty rights and such other common privileges as will give our manufacturers and traders a fair chance. We can do no more. We can do no less. At the same time it is foolish for us to blind our eyes to the significance of the decline of British influence in Asia and

the increase of Russian, French and German authority. If nothing is done to check the latter, then our Protestant missions in China and Korea will suffer. Indeed, already the Presbyterians in Korea feel the grip of the icy hand of the head of the Greek Catholic Church. Nor is this all. The Russian, French and German colonial policy is one that fosters high tariffs against the goods of all countries save the land which rules. British domination in Asia would mean thorough protection to Protestant Christian missions and open ports to our traders.

In Brief

New Year's pastoral letters are in order. They bless alike writers and recipients.

What a godsend to hard-pressed Forefathers' Day orators were the themes suggested by the return of the Bradford manuscript.

What a commentary on the horrors of war is the statement, found in the *Speaker*, that even in times of peace every soldier in India expects to enter the hospital three times in every two years.

Anthony Hope was asked recently by a Montreal interviewer, "What do you think of the American Sunday newspaper?" "They can thrust it into your hand, but they cannot make you read it." Brief but eloquent.

Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York says that simplicity and directness are more effective agents than societies in doing the work of the church. Will not his remark suggest a new society for the purpose of promoting simplicity and directness?

Rev. Dr. John Clifford admits that there is a decided deterioration in the moral sensitiveness of the English people, and that social reformers feel that they are like sailors who are becalmed at sea, eagerly praying for the trade wind of a moral revival.

Overheard in the Congregational Bookstore during the rush of last Friday: "I would like a copy of *The Choir Out of Sight*." That customer must have been a distant relative of the man who entered a bookstore and called for John Stuart Mill on the Floss.

For a professor of moral philosophy, what more beautiful tribute can be imagined than the one just paid to the late Henry Calderwood of Edinburgh University, concerning whom one of his pupils writes: "As for conscience and self-control, he seemed their incarnation."

Some physicians used to insist that the human frame could not bear the strain of 100 years of life, and that, there was no reliable evidence of the existence of centenarians. But the United States census of 1890 reports 3,981 persons in this country who were over 100 years of age. Perhaps the 200 mark may yet be reached.

We are glad to note the increasing number of Congregational churches that hold a special religious service on Christmas Day. We have heard of enjoyable devotional meetings last Saturday morning at Newton, Hyde Park, Northampton and elsewhere. Such a custom helps to save the religious significance of Christmas Day.

If you have not been able to keep a close tally of passing events during the year you are afforded this week an excellent chance to catch up. Our editors have sifted out the important happenings of 1897 and arranged them with a due regard for proportion and perspective. Don't put this paper by until you have read this annual summary.

Marietta College is about completing a successful term under the new plan of coedu-

cation. The plan has succeeded as if it had been the order for years, and the general feeling with the students and in the community is favorable. The friends of the college are elated over Dr. Pearson's offer to give \$25,000 for a permanent endowment if the trustees raise \$75,000 before a specified date.

A contemporary undertakes to prove certain traditional views of the Bible, which appear to be contradicted by recent discoveries, by quoting the words of Christ, "With men it is impossible, but not with God: for all things are possible with God." Even a skeptic, we should think, ought to be convinced of this by the evidence that God has made a human mind which can use such an argument for such a purpose.

The poem by Dr. Gunsaulus on page 1033 tells its own story of pain, endurance and, we trust, returning health. To many who do not know the author it will interpret what they have passed through in finding deeper meanings of trial. To the multitude of his personal friends it will bring a message of confidence that he is on the way again to busy years of public service. He has returned from the sanitarium in Michigan to his home in Chicago, and a letter in his own handwriting gives us assurance that the worst of his illness is past.

The American Board is to be congratulated on having secured Col. C. A. Hopkins, a member of the Prudential Committee, to serve on the commission which is to be sent to China. He has rare qualifications for such service. A no less admirable choice for the same important function is that of S. B. Shapleigh of Boston, whose son went out to China as a medical missionary not long ago. These gentlemen, with Sec. Judson Smith, will constitute a strong deputation. They expect to sail from San Francisco early in February, and will be absent five months.

The *Medical Record* of New York in its current issue describes in detail an operation performed recently by Dr. Carl Selatter of the University of Zurich, in which the stomach of a woman was removed, the intestines then joined with the alimentary canal and in due time nourishment given and digested. The woman is now up and about, enjoying normal health, has an excellent appetite and digestion and is gaining in weight. The *Record* says that while it would be manifestly unfair to base a sweeping generalization on data furnished by but one case, nevertheless it deems it is warranted in asserting that "the human stomach is not a vital organ, its digestive capacity has been considerably overrated and its chemical functions may be completely and satisfactorily performed by the other divisions of the alimentary canal."

At the last meeting of the Minnesota State Association a committee was appointed, consisting of a representative from each conference, with Rev. C. H. Patton of Duluth as chairman, to augment contributions to the American Board. This committee now sends out a terse, forceful appeal to the pastors of the State, asking for an increase of twenty per cent. in regular church collections, exclusive of those from women's organizations, Sunday schools or Christian Endeavor Societies. The letter incloses a postal card for an estimate as to the amount the church will raise, and intimates that pastors failing to respond will receive further reminders. The appointment of committees for religious work would less often than now be a farce if all would take hold of their problems in as earnest and businesslike a fashion as this one. And what practical results would follow!

That perennial subject of discussion at this season—the desirability of perpetuating the Santa Claus myth—seems to have been agitated more generally than ever this year.

The *Lewiston Journal*, one of our ablest New England exchanges, interrogated a large number of Maine ministers of all denominations on the question, and their breezy replies, covering several pages of that paper's holiday supplement, are with only two or three exceptions heartily favorable to the claims of the old saint upon the faith of childhood. Santa is going to hold his own. There's no doubt about that. The highest kind of higher criticism will bark in vain at him. As a missionary to the Dakota Indians writes in a letter just received: "One of my little girls has reached the age of doubt as to the reality of the old man, but her little sister wins her away from rationalism and realism to the old-time joy of poetry and love."

A Text for the New Year

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

It is a good custom of some Christians to select a text for the New Year. My dear old friend, Dr. Newman Hall of London—who has passed his eighty-first milestone on the road to heaven—always symbolizes the New Year by sending me such a Bible motto printed on a card to be hung up on the wall. I would suggest to the readers of the good old *Congregationalist* the following passage from the fourth chapter of Proverbs—"Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee." The past year has gone, with its record of successes or of failures, of gains and of losses, and it is too late to alter a single line. What is written is written.

Doubtless many of my readers have made one or more sad entries in the "Family Record" of their Bibles; others have fought through a twelvemonth of sharp adversities. There is a temptation for such to turn their eyes backward and to be continually brooding over their losses and their sorrows. They think and talk constantly of their griefs. The wounds instead of healing are kept bleeding. Ought they to forget the loved ones who have departed during this departing year? Assuredly not. They could not if they would, they would not if they could. But that is no reason why they should forget the loving God who had some wise purpose in their afflictions, or forget their duties to the living. Instead of brooding over the tomb of buried treasures, anoint your eyes with Christ's precious eye-salve of hope, and then fix them on those who need your care and towards whom your melted heart should flow out in offices of love. I recall now a dear friend whose heart had been pierced by a sharp bereavement. One Sabbath, during a lonesome walk, she looked into a mission school and she saw at once how she might divert her mind from her griefs by laying hold of benevolent labors among the poor. A new song was put into her mouth and a new sunshine into her life. She has since become an angel of mercy in many an abode of poverty and sorrow.

Nor is it a wise or healthy thing to be looking backward at the failures of the past. It only weakens us. A retreating army gains no recruits. The way in which you treat a bad failure may determine your character and your future. You may either lie down in utter despondency under your shattered hopes and let them crush the life out of you, or you may put the fragments into a stepping-stone from which to rise into something better and stronger. Let your eyes look right on

and determine that with God's help you will this next year retrieve the losses and repair the failures of the past year. Even grand old Paul recognized the mistakes and imperfections of his own life when he exclaimed, "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things that are before, I press on towards the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Don't brood over committed sins or neglected duties too much. Repentance, though it be a vital necessity, is only a subsoil process. It may clear out rubbish, but it does not rebuild. Faith, hope and love only can do that. Observe how the Master dealt with Simon Peter when he met him by the lakeside. Instead of twitting him with that recent disgraceful failure in Pilate's courtyard, he inquires, "Simon, lovest thou me?" If so, that is enough; then go and shepherd the Master's flock. Peter's eyes were turned away from the dark, wretched scene of cowardice and treason towards the bright scene of new and holy activities.

There is one class of professed Christians whom it is more delicate and difficult to deal with than with the afflicted or the desponding. They are the self-satisfied church members. Why should they strive to do any better during the coming year? Have not they been converted, and have not they joined the church, and attended it quite regularly, and come to the communion table, and kept up about as respectable an appearance as the average of their neighbors? There is not much hope for spiritual growth in a man whose eyes are sanded with self-conceit and blinded to his own deficiencies. "What makes you look so sad today?" inquired a visitor of an artist whose studio he had entered. "Because," replied the artist, "I am satisfied with that picture yonder. I have struck twelve, and I never can expect to do anything better." It is a sad thing for a Christian to be living on past experiences, and who has stopped growing. In God's sight such self-satisfied professors may be actually declining. My friend, if you are in this condition, the wisest thing for you to do is to bury your old and musty religion in the grave of the dead year, and begin the new year with striving to become a new man in Christ Jesus. You will be vastly the better for a reconversion, such as Peter had after his sorry fall through his self-confidence. Turn over a new leaf and begin on a fresh page, an humbler, sweeter, purer and stronger life. Christ will help you to "make all things new." I once heard the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher describe a remarkable awakening that occurred in Lane Theological Seminary while he was president there. Several of the students abandoned their old hope, sought for a reconversion by the Holy Spirit, and struck for a higher and holier style of faith and practice. He said that those reconverted brethren went forth from the seminary with a prodigious power to win souls to Jesus. Such a sifting, searching and soul quickening process would be a wonderful blessing in about all our churches. A revival in the church would prepare for saving sinners outside its pale.

What may be in store for us during this opening year of grace 1898 is known only to the Omniscient. In the magnificent mansion of a New York millionaire

a superb Gobelin tapestry hangs suspended across the entrance to the ground hall, and a servant raises it for each guest to enter. So across the future swings that mighty sail which the divine hand only lifts for each successive footstep in our lives. Let us not ask to see the distant scene—"One step enough for me." The wealth or the health of today may turn into sickness or poverty tomorrow, bright plans may be shattered and bright faces turn to paleness and ashes, but God lives and reigns behind the tapestry, and it is woven with the glorious record of his promises and his wise providences. Jesus offers to be with us through every hour of the next year. Do not take your eye from him a moment. Sir Joshua Reynolds used to say, "I only look at the best pictures; a bad one spoils my eye." The more we look at Jesus the more shall we look like Jesus. Duties will come to us one by one; opportunities to help others and to save souls are coming to us this year; strength and grace will come with them if we pray aright and work with God. No backward look, my brother, and no backward steps! Let your eyes look right on, until the last step brings you to the gates of pearl and the conqueror's crown.

Lift your eye, Christian!
Jesus is o'er thee.
Run the race, Christian!
Look straight before thee.
Onward and up yard still
Be thine endeavor,
Thy rest in eternity
Rolls on forever.

There is more or less unrest in the Methodist Zion over the difference between theory and practice, for instance between the official attitude of the church toward the liquor traffic and the habits of some of its officials or the attitude of the laity when they come to vote at the polls, between the requirements of the Discipline as it forbids theater-going, card-playing, etc., and the habits of many of the occupants of the pews in Methodist churches. Apparently, a conflict between the radicals and the conservatives is approaching. A man of the character and ability of Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, occupying a chair in one of the denominational training schools for the Methodist clergy, has just said this:

The tendency to secure piety by rules and regulations is strongly marked in the history of religion, and its failure no less so. This kind of legislation has a double form—the mechanical and the pseudo-spiritual. We mention some principles for judging it: (1) The field of duty is as large as life, and the disciple can be fitted for it by helping him to be a law unto himself. (2) The deepest aim in the Christian life is to bring man into a conscious relation, filial trust and obedience to God. All rules which hinder this are bad. (3) No legislation can be sane or safe that does not recognize the absolute legitimacy of the life that now is. (4) Legislation must be conditioned by the possibility of securing its end. Most things are too complex to be legislated about to edification. (5) We must be on our guard against creating an arbitrary and artificial conscience. These principles leave little place for specific legislation. The matter has to be left to public opinion and to the conscience of the individual. Freedom is, of course, dangerous, but it is not so dangerous as the externalism of mechanical piety and the sophistications of pseudo-spirituality.

Such a deliverance from such a source cannot well be ignored.

The World of London

As Seen by Our English Editor

The Great Fire

The recent fire, the largest in London for thirty years, has made a big hole in the city and devoured two millions sterling. What was a few weeks ago a thickly congested area is now an open space through which the winds of heaven blow freely. Pity it cannot so remain! The last great fire was quite close to the same spot. The marvel is that in the narrow, tortuous lanes of this ancient city, lined with warehouses packed with inflammable materials, conflagrations are not more frequent. That no lives were lost is cause for gratitude and demonstrates the efficiency of the fire-extinguishing arrangements of the London County Council—the council which Lord Salisbury has always secretly disliked and now openly threatens to demolish or cripple. Let him try! Nothing would so rouse and unite the progressive forces of London as an attempt to deprive the county council of the powers that on the whole it has so well wielded and with such conspicuous benefit to the citizens.

The Education Victory

At the election of the school board for London the sweeping defeat of the forces of reactionary Toryism, ecclesiastical tyranny and theological narrowness, so beautifully united in Lord Salisbury's mediæval personality, might teach him a lesson, one would think, if in the past he had not consistently shown cynical indifference to public opinion and an absolute incapacity to learn from the history of his own times. It is not unlikely that the premier's startling attack on the county council, at the Conservative demonstration in the Albert Hall, helped to secure the triumphant victory of the Progressives, who are the true friends of education. The most dramatic and significant feature of the school board election was the rejection by the constituency he had represented for eighteen years of Mr. Diggle, ex-chairman of the board and the original Clerical leader, though latterly repudiated by the "advanced" High Church section, who made economy a leading plank in his platform. After events have shown the discretion and far-sightedness of Mr. Athelstan Riley, who, possibly with the best of intentions, did more than any other man to stir up the theological quagmire in withdrawing from the contest.

Now that Clericalism has sustained so crushing a defeat, we may hope that the board will devote itself to the promotion of educational efficiency and development, instead of, as in the past, wasting its time in fruitless theological discussions, that merely serve to accentuate sectarian bitterness. The attempt of an incorrigible Clerical member at the first sitting of the new board to reopen the religious question was promptly quashed. Lord Reay, the new non-party chairman, in his opening speech, said the main object of the board should be to secure schools as good as, if not better than, those of Boston, among other places. The Progressive victory means that the "compromise," which on the whole has worked well for twenty-five years, will be main-

tained; that is to say, the Bible will continue to be read in the schools of the board and instruction given in the broad principles of the Christian religion. Whilst this may for the present be a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, an increasing number of Nonconformists, particularly Congregationalists, feel that education will not be on a fundamentally sound basis until all religious teaching is taken out of the hands of the state. The country as a whole, however, is distinctly against the "secularization of the schools."

A New Mansfield House

Congregationalists have reason to be proud of what is being done in the East End by alumni of Mansfield College and in South London by Mr. Herbert Stead and their helpers. From the time, some eight years ago, when Mr. Percy Alden went out alone from the college to live in Canning Town the work has grown steadily and solidly. His recent election as deputy mayor of the borough after serving five years as town councillor is fresh evidence of Mr. Alden's hold on the locality. He is also chairman of a municipal committee which is constructing a free library and technical institute at a cost of £40,000. In all the varied work of the settlement the aim is, as the warden puts it, to "practice rather than to preach." Numerous religious services and Bible classes, however, show that the religious element is not lacking.

For a long time need has been felt of a new settlement house adapted to the growing requirements, and, thanks largely to the energy and devotion of the warden, a suitable building, in the same thoroughfare as the old headquarters, has been erected at a cost of £8,000, and opened almost free of debt. It affords accommodation for twenty residents, and contains a large reception room capable of holding 200 people, and other offices. Amid much rejoicing the opening ceremony was performed by Sir Walter Besant on Dec. 1, amongst those taking part in the proceedings being Principal Fairbairn, who takes the greatest pride and delight in the settlement, Dr. Horton, Mr. Silvester Horne and the mayor. Browning Hall Settlement, in Walworth, is also rapidly developing. Like Mr. Alden, Mr. Stead believes in working through municipal institutions as well as by direct effort. Connected with the settlement there are now three members of the vestry and four managers of board schools. No visitors are more welcome than Americans at these social settlements.

War to the Death

The struggle now proceeding in the engineering trade is not merely an ordinary strike or lock-out but a life and death contest between organized capital and a certain form of trade-unionism. The failure of the conference between representatives of the two sides brought about on the initiative of the government is not surprising, for the employers resolved at the start to adhere at all costs to the policy upon which they entered. Unquestionably, as the men have become more and more organized and financially

stronger, their demands have steadily increased. They not only ask for reduced hours, without, of course, reduced pay, but seek to stipulate as to the use of machinery, the price to be paid for particular kinds of work, the employment of boys and elderly men, etc. The masters claim the right of the individual employer to contract with the individual workman, without the intervention of a third party. The men say the individual workman is not strong enough to protect his own interests, and that if he is not backed up by a trade union he may agree to terms which are not only prejudicial to himself but, in the long run, to workers generally.

It is largely a question of how far the men are to share in the conduct of the concern in which they are working. The masters say that if they are to carry on their business successfully they must be left free to conduct it in their own way without interference. Whilst the general public would not sympathize with any vindictive attempt to "smash the trade unions," which is alleged to be the ultimate aim of the masters, and believe that the demand for an eight-hour day is reasonable, if economic conditions permit its concession, the feeling has gained ground that employers have legitimate cause for complaint in the more exacting demands and inconsiderate action of some workmen and trade union officials, and public opinion is swerving to their side. The *Daily Chronicle* is about the only leading journal that unreservedly champions the men's cause. They are being supported by considerable donations from trade organizations, but so far there has not been, as at the time of the great coal strike and the Penryn dispute, an outpouring of financial aid from the general public. The final solution of these industrial conflicts must be sought in the principle of profit-sharing, which is gradually being adopted.

London Disappointed

In declining the call to Kensington Dr. John Watson has acted in accordance with that high spirit which pervades his Mind of the Master. His unexpected refusal has caused great disappointment in London, where he would have been enthusiastically received in religious, literary and social circles. It seemed only fitting, after his long and arduous work at Liverpool, that he should come to the metropolis, where he could have made his own conditions; and if he had followed mere personal inclination, he would have done so. He has, however, chosen to keep to the more laborious path, and all men respect him for his decision. It says not a little for Ian Maclaren's quality of soul that he keeps steadily to his ministerial work, faithfully discharging the thousand and one duties of a city pastorate without even a ministerial assistant, and resisting what must be the strong temptation to devote more than his holiday time to literature. The address in which Dr. Watson told his people, to their unbounded joy, that he intended to remain with them was a beautiful revelation of honest, quiet striving to live according to the highest ideal. "God bless you, John!"

Congregational Lecturers

A series of brilliant lectures on Apostolical Succession in the Light of History and of Fact is now being delivered at the Memorial Hall by Dr. John Brown. For some time past the biographer of Bunyan and author of the Pilgrim Fathers has been making close study of this subject, and the result is a scholarly and exhaustive examination of the basis of Anglican claims. Dr. Brown is unsparingly exposing the fallacies of Canon Gore and other High Churchmen. The lectures will shortly be published in book form as the Congregational Lecture, and will be heartily welcomed by Free Churchmen all over the world. As merchants' lecturer the invincible Dr. Rogers has been tracing the history of Congregationalism during the last sixty years, and giving delightful personal reminiscences of leading Congregationalists of the century. It is to be hoped that Dr. Rogers's recollections will be put into permanent form.

The Drama in London

From both a moral and artistic point of view the drama, judged by the best representations, was probably never at a higher level in London than it is now. Unless the whole principle of the drama be objected to, the most precise Christian can find little to complain of in such performances as Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. Forbes Robertson and actors of their type are responsible for. Shakespeare, when properly presented, is as popular as ever. Mr. Forbes Robertson has achieved a brilliant triumph with his natural, graceful and subtly powerful interpretation of Hamlet on the boards of the Lyceum. Mr. J. M. Barrie's dramatic version of his Little Minister has been hailed with a chorus of delight, on being presented at the Haymarket Theatre, and promises to have a long run, like his Professor's Love Story and Houseboat.

Dec. 8.

ALBION.

For Tommy

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS

It was New Year's Eve, but the Tramp did not know that. He was tired and hungry. He had been walking all day and had not been well treated. At many houses he had been turned away without ceremony; at others work had been offered. Only one woman had taken him in and fed him for nothing, and she had given him soda bread, which always disagreed with him, and cold tea. The profession was not what it had been cracked up to be, thought the Tramp, and he began to think that the burglar had the best of it, after all. He had always called himself an honest man, and had now and then split wood, when he could not get food without, but, after all, was honesty the best policy? He knew burglars who had their little homes as neat and pretty as any one would ask to see. Texts round the walls, too, "God bless our home!" and all that. The Tramp liked a pretty text. This very afternoon he had been walking with a burglar—they separated when they came to the village in mutual though friendly distrust—who was going home, with a New Year's present for his little boy—a gold watch it was. He had taken it from an old curmudgeon who kept it locked up in a box, doing no good to anybody. That burglar was go-

ing home to have a cosy time with wife and child, and here was he, the Tramp, an honest man, and not able to get a bite of supper. Decidedly, tramping was not what he had been led to believe it. He thought he should try stealing, after all; he stopped, full of the thought, and looked around him.

A bright light shone from the window of a cottage hard by; the blind was up; the Tramp stepped to the window and looked in. A neat, bright, cosy kitchen; a little old woman busy over the stove. No sign of masculine presence anywhere.

"I'll try here!" said the Tramp.

He opened the door, without knocking, and went in. The little woman looked up. "Good evenin'!" she said. "I didn't hear ye knock. What can I do for ye?"

"I want some money!" said the Tramp, hoarsely, for he had made up his mind now.

"Well, I haven't got a cent!" said the little woman, "and if I had, I wouldn't be fool enough to give it to you. So there it is, you see! But you can do something for me!" she added, brightly. "You've come just in the nick of time. I want this soup taken to a sick boy round in the next street. His mother is sick, too, and can't cook things nice as he ought to have 'em; hasn't means to get 'em neither, I expect; and I set out that he should have something good and hot to go to sleep on, and begin the new year with nourishment inside him."

All the time she was talking the little woman was busy getting out a bowl and cover and finding a clean napkin.

"Here!" she said, and she poured some of the steaming broth into a small cup. "See if that ain't good! I guess likely 'tis."

The Tramp glowered at her, but drank the broth and said it was good.

"Then you take this!" said the little woman. "Go round the corner to the fourth white house, and say it's for Tommy. What ye waitin' for?"

"I didn't come here to do errands!" said the Tramp.

"Yes, you did!" said the little woman, sharply. "That's just what you come for. I've been waitin' the past half-hour for the Lord to send some one—I can't go out at night myself, fear of the asthma—and he's sent you. Reckon he knows what he's about!"

She pushed the Tramp out gently but decidedly, and shut the door on him.

"Well, I swan!" said the Tramp.

He carried the bowl safely to the fourth white house from the corner. Once, indeed, he stopped on the way and muttered to himself.

"Tommy!" he said, and his tone expressed deep injury. "You'd think they might have called him William, or something else. There's names enough, you'd think, without hittin' on Tommy. But that's the way! A man don't have no chance!"

A horse and buggy stood before the white house, and when he knocked the door was opened by a short, square man with "doctor" written all over him.

"What's this?" asked the doctor.

"Soup!" said the Tramp, "for Tommy!"

"Who sent you?" asked the doctor. "Old woman, brown house round the corner? All right! If she sent you I suppose you are a respectable fellow. Just

jump into my buggy and drive to 140 Gage Street! Give this note to my wife—Mrs. Jones—and bring back the medicine she will give you. Hurry, now! I can't leave this boy, and I've been waiting half an hour for somebody to come along."

He nodded, and shut the door.

"Well, I swan!" said the Tramp again.

He pocketed the note and drove rapidly away. He did not know where Gage Street was, but a few questions put him on the right track, and after a drive of some minutes he drew up before a neat white villa standing back among shrubberies.

A lady answered his ring. She began to speak before she saw him. "Why, John!" she cried. "Did you forget your key? I heard the buggy wheels—O, mercy! Who is this?"

The Tramp gave her the note, which she read quickly.

"Yes," she said, "O, certainly! I will get them at once. And while you are waiting"—she looked at the Tramp, doubtfully. "The doctor sent you—it must be all—I wonder if you *would* be so very obliging as to look at the furnace for me? Our man is gone off; I don't know where he can be, and I am sure there is something wrong. The house is cold as a barn, and I can't leave the baby more than a moment, and my girl is sick. If you *would* be so kind!"

She showed him the cellar door and ran to get the medicine.

The Tramp stumped down the cellar stairs, shook the furnace thoroughly, put coal on and shut it up.

"Swannin' ain't in this!" he said. "This goes beyond any expression I know. They don't give a man no chance!"

When he went up the fire was burning well, and the doctor's wife was waiting for him with a packet and a cup of hot coffee.

"You must be cold," she said. "And I am so much obliged. I cannot imagine where Thomas can be."

"You're a lady, mum," said the Tramp.

On the way back he was hailed by a woman who came to her gate with a shawl over her head.

"Say, mister, was you goin' anywheres near the post office?"

"Most probably I was," said the Tramp. "I'm in the delivery business tonight."

"Then if you'd post this letter for me I'd be a thousand times obliged to you. It's to my son, and he'll fret if he don't hear from me New Year's Day. Thank you, sir! I hope your mother feels comfortable about you this cold night."

The Tramp winced at this. He said nothing, but took the letter and went.

As he drove by a street lamp a rough voice called to him to stop. He checked the horse, and was aware of the burglar with whom he had walked and talked a few hours before.

"Hello, pal!" said the burglar. "You're in luck! Seems to me you was the feller that was goin' to stay an honest man, was you? And got a team a'ready! That's smart business. Gimme a lift!"

The Tramp grunted and shook his head. "I'm on an errand!" he said, "for a sick child."

"Sick granny!" said the burglar. "You go shares, or I'll holler and give you up!"

He grasped the horse's bridle as he spoke, and his looks were ugly enough.

"All right!" said the Tramp. "Jump in!"

He threw back the robes and held out his hand. The burglar left the horse's head and was in the act of springing into the buggy when a well-planted blow sent him sprawling on his back in the road.

The Tramp drove on rapidly. "Some folks ain't no sense of what's right and fittin'," he muttered. "There's a time for everything. That's Scripture."

He found the doctor waiting at the door of the white cottage.

"Sharp's the word!" said the doctor. "I was getting uneasy, my man."

"So was I!" said the Tramp. He explained that the hired man was gone and the lady had asked him to see to the furnace.

"Gone, has he?" said the doctor, and his face darkened. "Then that's the last time. He needn't come back, the tipsy rascal."

Again he looked keenly at the Tramp, who was shifting a buckle of the harness in a very knowing way.

"Know anything about horses?" he asked.

"Reckon!" said the Tramp.

"Who are you, anyhow?" asked the doctor.

"Well, I was wonderin'!" said the Tramp. "I took care o' horses five years. I been sick, and since then I been trampin' a spell. Tonight I started out to be a burglar, but I ain't had no chance. I might as well go back to work again and done with it."

"I think you might!" said the doctor. "Come in and help me with this boy. He's pretty sick, and his mother's not much better."

"Well, it's all in the night's work," said the Tramp. "I'll be dressmakin' before I get through with this."

He stepped inside, but stopped short at the bedroom door with a white face. A child's voice was heard within, asking for water.

"Who's that?" asked the Tramp, staring at the doctor. "Whose voice is that?"

"Tommy's," said the doctor. "Tommy Trent."

"O, my Lord!" said the Tramp. "How did he come here?"

"His mother came some weeks ago," said the doctor, "to get work in the mill. Good, steady woman! She was doing well till she fell sick, and then Tommy took this fever. Nice boy, Tommy! Do you know anything about them? They seem to be quite alone. There was an older son, I believe, but he seems to have got into bad ways and gone off. Do you know anything about Mrs. Trent?"

"Reckon!" said the Tramp. He hid his face against the wall for a moment; then he turned upon the doctor with flaming eyes. "Something's ben after me to-night!" he said, fiercely. "Things is all of a piece! I don't say what it is. You may call it the Lord if you're a mind to. I shan't say nothin'! I tell you I ain't had no chance!" He put the doctor aside with one hand, and slipped noiselessly into the low room. "Tommy," he said, softly, "how's things?"

The sick boy started up on his elbow with a cry, looked, then fell back on his pillow laughing and crying. "It's all right!" he said. "Mother, it's all right!"

I'll get well now! Brother Jim's come!"

"Reckon!" said the Tramp.

In and Around New York

Not Exactly a Museum

Some time ago the idea occurred to Frederick C. Manvel, who has been clerk of Plymouth Church for the past twenty years, that the semi-centennial year of the church was a fitting one during which to create a Plymouth historian, charged with the duty of collecting all the material possible connected with the early history of the church. He has, therefore, gathered a mass of interesting things. Some have come from members who, dying, bequeathed them to the clerk. Several other members have died who have not been so careful. So it was proposed to create an official historian to receive these relics and preserve them for the future. The idea of a museum has hardly occurred to any one connected with the church. No plans for systematic collection of documents have yet been formulated, but as soon as possible Mr. Manvel intends to take up the matter and endeavor to collect the large mass of material which he knows to exist, both in Brooklyn and throughout the country. Much of it, of course, pertains to Mr. Beecher.

New Denominational Headquarters

Congregational Rooms is to be the name of the new quarters in the United Charities Building. These quarters were promised to the societies for November, then December, and it is now not unlikely that the end of January will see the famous old rooms in the Bible House still occupied by them. The change, when it comes, will result in economies in two directions. One will be a gain in interest, in that all will be upon the same floor, and thus a community of relations will be secured quite impossible under the old arrangement. The other will be the actual saving of money paid out by the four societies in rentals.

Week of Prayer Plans

In an endeavor to increase interest in the Week of Prayer the general topics recommended by the Evangelical Alliance are to be supplemented by local topics at the Marble Collegiate Church. Ministers representing six different denominations have been invited to lead. Some of the local subjects are prayer for the promotion of interdenominational life, for a deeper personal devotion to Sunday school work, that more converts among our foreign peoples may be constrained to seek the salvation of their own nationality, that our city churches may be filled with the missionary spirit. Such topics might be used in other cities as well as in New York. Dr. Strong, secretary of the alliance, says that while the week is not observed so generally as when first inaugurated, there has been a greater demand this year than usual for topics and suggestions how to make the meetings interesting.

Federation Work Extending

The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers has sent to Dr. Berry a formal letter, addressed to the Council of Evangelical Free Churches of Great Britain, in which, after expressing the pleasure derived from the recent personal visit of its president, the council is told that, in the federation's opinion, American Christendom, with its 143 denominations, presents a complexity unknown in any part of Europe. "Within Greater New York," say the federation, "there are domiciled 3,500,000 people, representing thirty distinct nationalities, and among them are at least 1,000,000 people indifferent to or estranged from the appeal of any form of religion. There are here, in proportion to population, fewer churches than in any other American city, the New York ratio being one Protestant church to 4,500 people. Your work is three years older than ours, and ours vitally concerns only one city. But the influence of what we have here done has extended to

above one-quarter of the States of the Union." The address gives a list of the denominations in the federation, which is much larger than in England, and closes: "For our work in bringing the appeal and application of the gospel to every home we beseech your sympathies and prayers. To yours, for making the living Christ the Lord of England's life, we pledge ours."

The New York Federation, on a slightly different basis, is superintending canvasses of the seventeenth and thirty-second assembly districts, and it has been asked to make a canvass of the eighth district in this city. The changed basis is the larger co-operation of church workers. Indeed, house to house canvasses are coming to be a popular form of work. Canvassers say they are uniformly well received, and churches in unexpectedly large numbers are coming to the federation and asking to be made responsible for particular blocks. The federation's methods are being studied. Prof. Graham Taylor recently recommended to students in the Chicago Seminary a careful perusal of its last report.

Farewell to Canon Cheyne

The Judæans, a new social and literary organization, gave a farewell reception last week to Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Cheyne, the distinguished Oxford professor whose lectures on Jewish Old Testament history have greatly delighted the Jews of this and other cities. Many Christians were present, including President Hall and Professors Brown, Briggs and Fagnani of Union Seminary. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger presided, and not only an Englishman and an American, but also a Christian and a Jew, said complimentary things about each other. Dr. Hall, mentioning the large number of learned Jews present at Union to hear Canon Cheyne, said he would not be satisfied until in that same chapel some authoritative Jewish voice is heard speaking the truth from his own point of view. Discussing the question whether the theological seminary is a conservator or destroyer of truth, Dr. Hall thought truth fared best when subjected to the greatest research, and the seminary best when it is in touch with the throbbing life of the human race.

In and Around Chicago

Forefathers' Day

In not a few of our pulpits references were made on Sunday, Dec. 19, to the landing of the Pilgrims and the service which those intrepid pioneers of faith and industry have rendered the country. Dr. Noble told the story of the Plymouth Colony in a felicitous way. Dr. Hillis at Central Music Hall spoke of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Message of Puritanism, dwelling on their faith in God, their indifference to suffering, the nobility of their character and the contribution they made to the science of government no less than to the establishment of a reign of righteous principle among men.

Curtiss versus Bartlett

The discussion at the Ministers' Meeting centered around ex-President Bartlett's book in defense of the historicity of the Hexateuch. A carefully prepared review was read by Prof. S. I. Curtiss, in which he affirmed that modern Old Testament scholars would neither accept President Bartlett's methods of discussion nor his conclusions. He gave high praise to the writer's ability, scholarship and vigor in writing, but said his standpoint was essentially that of a scholar of twenty-five years ago. Professor Curtiss declared his inability to admit that certain discoveries in Assyriology which establish the historical character of prominent persons or events related in the book of Joshua, for example, establish the historical character of the details in the book, or that Moses could write as a competent witness about events of which he had no personal knowledge. Nor does he think that sufficient attention has been paid to the codes in the Pentateuch. He deems it well-nigh impossible

that codes so different as that of the Book of the Covenant and the Priests' Code should have been composed within a year, or that these codes and the code embraced in the book of Deuteronomy should have been promulgated within a period of forty years. He thinks that they originated with Moses, but that additions and changes were made in them down to the time of Ezra. He says that unless one is willing to deal with Scripture as one deals with other books, one must hold to the belief that facts of history were made known to Moses and to other Scripture writers supernaturally, and that they were simply inspired penmen without individuality of their own.

In speaking of the position of the evangelical school of Old Testament critics, Professor Curtiss said that they do not reject any portion of the Bible, but seek to discover precisely why and when it was written, what sort of literature was employed in making the divine will known, and what allowance Occidentals must make for the Orientalisms contained in it. His brief statements of the evangelical critical position were that its advocates have no *a priori* theories as to the origin and composition of the Old Testament books. They simply strive to find out the truth on these points. They do not combat any probable fact or theory of criticism as subversive of the Bible as a revelation of God concerning man. They recognize the necessity God was under of using existing literary modes as the medium of his revelation. Hence no form of literature is excluded as a medium of revelation.

Professor Curtiss is one of the more conservative of the modern evangelical critics. He has come to his present position only after long and patient study of what seem to him to be facts, and which, therefore, prevent his acceptance of theories which he held a quarter of a century since. But he has not given up one jot or tittle of his faith in the Bible as the Word of God or as the revelation of God's will to men. His theories pertain to the way in which the Bible was composed, to the human rather than the divine element which it contains. Yet his paper did not pass without expressions of dissent on the part of many who heard it. In the discussion which followed there was some wild and extravagant talk against the higher critics, but, after allowing for this, there was not a little sympathy with the opinions of President Bartlett, and a feeling that, after all, it may yet be found that he and Professor Green may be right in their views as to the essential unity of Genesis and the historicity of the Hexateuch as well as of the other so-called historical books of the Old Testament. The meeting was one of the old sort, where those present feel deeply and discussion becomes deeply interesting because it waxes warm and touches subjects which are vital. All were grateful to Professor Curtiss for his clear statements and for calm criticism of the methods employed by the advocates of the traditional views. Nor can any one charge Professor Curtiss with having lost his interest in Christian work because he accepts some of the conclusions of the higher critics, or doubt his competency as a scholar to weigh the arguments which these critics bring forward.

Death of Rev. C. C. Salter

In the death of this devoted servant of Christ not Duluth only but the whole Northwest has lost a moral force which cannot easily be estimated. For several years he has been engaged in mission work in Duluth and Superior City, and has won for himself there and wherever he has been known the love and confidence of all his associates. He was a native of Waverly, Ill., was deeply interested in the welfare of Illinois College, Jacksonville, which his father helped to found, although he himself was a graduate of Yale and for a time one of its tutors. Though a man of much culture and refinement and equal to a far more prominent position than he cared to

occupy, he loved to work among the poor and to put himself on their level. Never prominent, he was yet one of the best and most useful men of his time and will be sincerely mourned by those whom he served.

Drs. Gunsaulus and Goodwin

Dr. Gunsaulus has returned home, unable as yet to walk without the aid of a cane or a crutch, but in good health and full of hope for the future. For the present he will do nothing, at least that is his assertion, but as soon as his strength permits will assume his old place at the head of Armour Institute. With entire freedom from the care of a parish he anticipates speedy recovery. Dr. Goodwin is also at home, not as strong as could be wished but improved in health and with good prospects of again taking up his work.

Death of Washington Hesing

Mr. Hesing was not a descendant of the Puritans, nor did he sympathize at all with their views. But he was a political leader in Chicago, especially among the Germans, of more than ordinary capacity. He was a graduate of Yale, and at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on Saturday, was editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, the leading German paper of the Northwest. He was a writer of much force and ability. As postmaster under Cleveland he did the city real service. He was anxious to be mayor, and obtained some 15,000 votes at the last election. As a man thoroughly in sympathy with the people, of undoubted honesty, approachable to all, genial in manner, his death has brought sorrow into the hearts of multitudes of fellow-citizens who knew him only as a public man, but who in that capacity recognized in him a man whose ability and integrity were of a very high order. He was a Roman Catholic.

FRANKLIN.

Current History Notes

The French Government has recently issued orders to prefects which will tend to put an end to the bull fights authorized by municipalities in southern France.

Chicago's aldermen voted last week to give themselves private secretaries at the public expense, and when the mayor vetoed their order they overrode his veto. The courts are now the only bulwark to stay this act of plunder.

The late Judge A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn was once offered a bribe of \$200,000 by a citizen of Massachusetts if he would not press an indictment found by a Federal court jury at a time when Mr. Tenney was United States District Attorney. Mr. Tenney, like Mr. George Jones of the *New York Times*, when offered an amount quite as large if he would let up in his exposure of Tammany, rejected the proposition.

The Spanish officials in Cuba have at last consented to receive aid from this country for the starving, unclad, shelterless Cubans whom Weyler forced to leave the country districts and compelled to herd within the limits of the larger towns. Secretary Sherman has issued an appeal to our people, Spain promises to admit free of duty all merchandise which is sent, and our consul general in Havana will distribute all money gifts.

Father Ducey, the eloquent Roman Catholic priest of St. Leo's Church, New York city, is threatened with discipline by his superiors for his radical views favoring socialism. He asserts that "the crime of churchianity in our day is a more crying sin against Jesus Christ than was Herod's crime against John the Baptist. We must proclaim the rights of the people, we must proclaim the present social order as opposed to God's law and the social teaching of Jesus Christ."

By the recent death of Alphonse Daudet, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six, France loses one of her most gifted writers of fiction and the drama. An exponent of realism, he

erred less grievously than some of the adherents of that school. Henry James once described him as having "the nervous tension, the intellectual eagerness, the quick and exaggerated sensibility, the complicated and sophisticated judgment which the friction, the contagion, the emulation, the whole spectacle, at once exciting and depressing, of our civilization at its highest produces in susceptible natures."

The United States Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Evans, advocates the publication of the list of pensioners in this country, and affirms that he will ask Congress to decree it in order that such publicity may assist in weeding out from the ranks of pensioners the many fraudulent recipients of the national bounty. The tide of adverse public opinion is rising against our present grossly extravagant expenditures for pensions, and it only needs the active participation of the truly patriotic survivors of the Federal army to bring about a thorough purging of the pension lists and a large scaling of the national expense account. The pension roll should be what it is not now—a roll of honor.

Boston re-elected Mr. Josiah Quincy as mayor last week by a majority of 4,079. The city also went license by an increased majority. Mr. Quincy's election by such a majority in a city that at the last State election gave a large Republican majority indicates that Mr. Curtis, the Republican candidate, failed to poll the votes of many of the Republicans of the city, who considered that Mr. Quincy was far better informed concerning the city's needs and more likely to administer the municipal government on a non-partisan basis. The defeat of the regular Republican candidate for mayor by the nominee of the independent citizens of North Adams is another straw showing how the tide is running in Massachusetts.

Since the election of Mr. Harrison as mayor of Chicago and the return of the office-seeking Democracy to power the corporation counsel, especially, has been prominent in efforts to cripple the civil service commissioners in their desire to have removals made only for cause and vacancies filled by competent men. The chief of the police has also dismissed men by the hundred from the service for political reasons only. The commissioners denied the right of the mayor and his chief to make these and similar dismissals. They defended themselves on the ground that the law left them far larger liberty than its friends believed possible, or than Mayor Swift, the former mayor, had claimed for it. The disregard of the law became so evident that the Supreme Court was asked to pass upon the constitutionality of the law. The decision has just been made. It upholds the law in every particular, and increases its efficiency by widening the field of its operations.

The *Vermont Chronicle* is inclined to criticize us for intimating that President McKinley is to be blamed for his abuse of the pardoning power. Does it realize the fact which we pointed out last week that up to the day before Christmas the President had pardoned twelve embezzlers and bank wreckers, and that on Dec. 24 he pardoned eight more of the same stripe, some of them men who only began to serve their terms since he was inaugurated President? In view of this scandalous abuse of power is the *Chronicle* still inclined to assert that "there is no class of lawbreakers who deserve more sympathy than those who have been betrayed into wrong under the intense pressure of commercial excitement"? Has it no sympathy for those whose savings are stolen, whose property is pilfered? We persist in expressing our amazement at the record which the President has made during the nine months that he has been in office, and we agree with the *Chicago Record*, *Springfield Republican* and other journals of the country in demanding that a halt be declared.

THE HOME

Fate and Love

BY FRANK W. GUNSAULUS

I followed after Fate with murmuring;
With wintry heart I trod the bloom of spring.
I fought the hooded runner and pursued
His unloved form o'er rood to Western rood.

Then I stood still and turned my face away,
Set myself East, and looked into the day,
And said, "This world is round, and when, at
length,
Fate makes full circle, I will meet his strength."

Long days I waited 'till Fate came. At last
I saw him full in face. Then he flew past,
But, when mine eyes beheld his eye, I looked
above
With heart of praise. His was the face of
Love.

The Scrap-book
Habit

A great statesman, when asked by a young man what treatise on the art of government he could recommend, replied: "A book of white paper." It was the student's note-book which was to be the means of his education; but "books of white paper" have possibilities of usefulness and enjoyment aside from the record of facts and observation. The elderly woman who keeps a "pleasure book" to jot down the little pleasures and blessings of every day for reference when she is inclined to be fretful has found it an aid to happiness and contentment. The "book of larks," in which a girl of our acquaintance writes out a racy account of her good times, helps her to accumulate happy memories. A permanent satisfaction is the scrap-book of a busy professional man, who finds delight in preserving and arranging matter relating to prominent persons whom he has met or heard from pulpit and platform. There is space for the distinguished man's portrait and for newspaper reports of his speeches or interviews with him, and in many cases these are supplemented by the personal impressions of the owner of the book. If one has heard Ian Maclaren read or Nansen lecture, it is pleasant and profitable to recall the occasion in this way, and few of us do not have the opportunity of hearing and seeing a celebrity now and then.

Keeping a Diary

There is much to be said, also, in favor of the old-fashioned habit of keeping a diary. A good present for a child at this season of the year is a substantial blank-book in which to describe the events of the day. Such a practice need not make a boy egotistical or a girl morbid and sentimental, if they are encouraged to keep eyes and ears open to what is going on in the world they live in and to record it in their own words. Our modern life is more eventful than we realize, and when fashions and opinions have changed, when new inventions have done away with old customs and reforms have righted present abuses, our children may like to look back and see what town or country life was in their youth. But, even if the diary is not preserved, it will have served its purpose in helping its young owner to express himself on paper and to find events of interest in his life. Many older persons make it a point to keep some record of their work and pleasure, if it be only a line-a-day book, which the busiest among

us could hardly find a burden, and the practice of parents in keeping a child diary brings its present and future reward.

A Post-Christmas
Suggestion

A certain family in New England has adopted an excellent plan for making gifts received at Christmas subserve a double purpose. The impulse came first from hearing a lecture on the inartistic effects of crowding too many articles into a single room, but the motive broadened at length into something quite altruistic. The plan in general was to send to some less fortunate family such articles already in use in the household as were replaced by fresh ones at the holiday season. Nothing was sacrificed which was really needed, or which was sacred by reason of associations, but only such pieces of furniture or adornment as otherwise would be relegated to the attic or remain where they were as superfluities. It was found that several prettily decorated calendars of this year could be made serviceable again by renewing the dates, and a little thought and ingenuity reclaimed other articles. But the best part of the scheme was the opportunity it afforded to train the children in unselfishness. They were the recipients of lavish gifts from doting relatives, but for each new doll, toy or book thus received they were expected to select an old one, in good condition, for some less favored child. They were taught in this practical way that blessings of whatever sort are showered upon us not to hoard but to share, and the true spirit of Christmas was diffused in that home as never before.

Why Do We Love People

BY KATE UPSON CLARK

A certain little Helena was weeping bitterly one day. When a friend asked her what was the matter the child sobbed in reply: "Margaret and Donald have gone off with Lucy and Emily, and they said they didn't want me, and I'm their cousin just the same as Lucy and Emily, and I think they ought to love me just the same, but they don't. They love Lucy and Emily a great deal better."

The friend knew all the circumstances surrounding the children, and she seized this opportunity to enlighten Miss Helena.

"It was not right for them to run away from you," she said, "but you know very well why they did it. You know that in playing 'I spy' you often refuse to be 'it' when your turn comes, and that you get angry and scold at the others and even strike them. You have given way to your temper until they cannot respect you, and you are so touchy and selfish that they do not enjoy playing with you. You must know that we do not love people just because they are our cousins. We may treat them with a little more consideration than others on that account, but love comes only from respect. If you are kind and unselfish and loving to others, they will, if they are right-minded, love you. If you are rude and unkind, they will not love you—not even if you are their sister or mother. Love doesn't depend on relationship. It depends on character and service."

This was a new idea to Helena, and it seems to be strange to many older and wiser people. Many a father and mother have wondered why their children did not

love them and treat them as respectfully and affectionately as other parents are treated by their children, while all the time, though these bewildered parents may have been doing what they thought their duty—measuring out the mint and anise and cummin—they have neglected the weightier matters of the law—self-sacrifice and gentleness and sweet confidence and all those unspeakable but essential means of attracting love. Some children are worthless and bad, and will not respond to the most judicious and loving management, but in most cases the lack of love between relatives is due to selfishness, parsimony and the absence of kindly service. We love those who show love to us. Those who do not show love to us we seldom love, not even though they bear the sacred title of brother, sister, mother, father, husband or wife. All of us have seen fathers and mothers who treat their children in such arbitrary and inconsiderate ways that we wonder any love can be felt on either side.

Even when sincere love may be exhibited on the part of a brother or other relative the character of that relative may be such that his love cannot be reciprocated. If a person really love us he will not be content to display that love by caresses and terms of endearment. He will try to commend himself to us by a striving after virtue, an attempt to shake off bad habits, a general deference to our ideals if they be high and noble. If he does not make any of these efforts we may naturally distrust him. There are few of us who, however much we may pity, can really love the vain, the uncleanly, the profane or the dissolute even when they make a pretense of loving us and their relations to us are such that we feel an obligation to love them. "Love!" said Thackeray, in speaking of the unhappy couple in *Esmond*, "who is to love what is base and unlovely? Respect! who is to respect what is gross and sensual?"

A properly constituted nature cannot love any such thing. A tenderness may be felt for a corrupt or contemptible man whose past virtues and kindnesses may have endeared him to us. We may force ourselves to treat him with outward deference and assiduous attention, but we can feel no genuine love for him, the love that counts, the love that human nature thirsts for and that we want our friends to feel for ourselves.

This is one reason why beauty, which excites love chiefly because one's first thought with reference to it is that a beautiful character must necessarily go with such a lovely face, is so often misleading and fails to retain affection. It is the heart, and not the face, which commands and holds genuine love. Many an angel countenance conceals a viperish temper or a disgusting weakness for coquetry, which has wrecked the life of a trusting and loyal man. Many a noble figure and handsome face have lured pure and gentle girls to destruction because the soul behind the face was black with sin.

The burden lies on every man to make for himself, with the help of God, a high and unselfish character. It is the end of life, and all that at bottom makes it worth living. He is to labor for this end simply because it is right, and without

any thought of the effect on men. But from a purely selfish point of view, if he desires the love of his fellowmen he must strive still for perfection. He may think that he will be loved because he is a son, a brother, a husband, a father. He is mistaken. Fond, deceived mothers may really love worthless children for years. Some such mothers love on to the end, but even in that relation, as in every other, character and loving service for others are what win the kind of love that we all long to possess.

Some Literary Games

It had been a jolly evening, when half a dozen people had "happened in," as the friendly old saying goes, and as they said good night one young girl asked the hostess, who was only a little older than herself, "How do you always manage to give people a good time without seeming to take any trouble?"

"Just by having something thought up and all ready, in the same way that grandmother always has pound cake on the upper shelf," was the ready reply, and this was the secret not only of a decided social success but of a great deal of pleasure to herself and others.

People are playing with books nowadays as well as reading them, and it is amusing to write a dozen or more reasonably familiar quotations on a long strip of paper so that each quotation will fill two or three lines. Then cut this in lengthwise halves so that the sentences and even words are cut in two, and let the guests complete them from the clues given on the half-sheets.

Another plan is to write the quotations on numbered cards and hide them about the rooms, behind curtains, under books, after the manner of the chestnut hunt so popular a few years ago. The guests have cards with the corresponding numbers on which to write the name of the author, and unless the quotation cards are all found the search goes on until the bell rings.

Still another idea which tests the accuracy of our literary recollections is that of writing the names of famous heroines of history or fiction on the left of the card, leaving the space at the right to be filled in by the names of the heroes we always associate with them. No one would hesitate to write Romeo opposite Juliet, but an ardent admirer of Dickens found herself puzzled as to the name of the young man who loved Florence Dombey so long and at last married her with the consent of Captain Cuttle. At one party where this mode of entertainment was tried discussion waxed so warm as to whether, by the law of mental association, the name of Arthur or of Launcelot should be written opposite Guinevere that it was agreed to cross the name off all the cards and leave Guinevere out of the game entirely. At this very party there happened to be two exceptionally clever women of far more than local reputation as writers and public speakers, and though one of them won the prize she did not find the way to it at all plain sailing, while the other was heard to inquire in the most tragic manner: "What good does it do me to read if I can't remember little things like this at the time when I want to know them?"

A list of books is sometimes made with blanks for the authors' names, and here is a chance for another revelation of our mental carelessness. Another list of famous characters in fiction may be given, leaving the names of both book and author to be filled out.

S. A. M.

Another Year

That this shall be a better year
Than any passed away,
I dare not at its open door
To wish or hope or pray.

Not that the years already gone
Were wearisome or lone;
That so with hope too long deferred
My heart has timid grown.

Nay, rather that they all have been
So sweet to me and good,
That if for better I should ask
'Twould seem ingratitude.

And so with things far off and strange
I do not care to cope,
But look in Memory's face and learn
What largess I may hope.

Another year of setting suns,
Of stars by night revealed,
Of springing grass and tender buds
By winter's snow concealed.

Another year of summer's glow,
Of autumn's gold and brown,
Of waving fields and ruddy fruit
The branches weighing down.

Another year of happy work,
Which better is than play;
Of simple cares and love that grows
More sweet from day to day.

Another year of baby mirth
And childhood's blessed ways,
Of thinker's thought and prophet's dream,
And poet's tender lays.

Another year at beauty's feast,
At every moment spread;
Of silent hours when grow distinct
The voices of the dead.

Another year to follow hard
Where better souls have trod;
Another year of life's delight,
Another year of God.

—John White Chadwick.

Struggling for Realities

BY MARY SPRAGUE THAYER

"It's a difficult question, isn't it, Frances, to decide when our Puritan-trained consciences shall have reached the point where we can say, What we do matters little; the spirit is everything. Forms still seem to be a means of grace, don't they?"

Two young women, sitting before a cozy wood fire in the twilight, were talking together. One was a college graduate, the other a Junior at Smith.

"Yes, and neglect of them a means of rapid deterioration, I have begun to think. I get my mind satisfactorily made up that a certain custom is archaic, inconsistent with the spirit of liberty Christ would have us attain unto, and that I, for one, have reached some true conception of what our privilege is. Yet, Miss Weston, when I try to act accordingly the ancestral training in me revolts, and the deed, if persisted in amidst the clashing of natures, almost invariably tends to a lowering of ideals. It never seems possible to live up to the light one has."

"It's barely possible that our modern light has a good deal of darkness in it. But I understand what you mean. At one time I really felt as if I had gained some little idea of what Christ intended our Sunday to be, for the completion of our week day life and the fulfillment of our natures in all directions. Why, then, should I be hampered by Sabbatarian decrees? I rejoiced, and quite honestly, too, in the larger outlook and the freer life. But I didn't seem to grow spiritual by the doing of the unaccustomed things and the neglect of the ordinary duties. On the contrary, I soon discovered that the continual warring between my newer belief and my inherited and implanted ideas was gradually driving out all spiritual feeling, and a lower moral tone was the result. I actually began to argue for bicycling and baseball playing as more elevating than the Calvinistic holy day!"

Frances laughed, and then sighed. "It's very puzzling, isn't it? Now there is church going. It seems so useless, often, to go to church and try to listen to pious platitudes with their padding of inapplicable anecdotes, or even less helpful the attempts to prove all the old things wrong and the new right, or *vice versa*, as if the pews never read anything and weren't pining for the gospel instead of controversy. One feels as if she might much better stay at home and get inspiration from Robertson, Channing, or Phillips Brooks, and wait until Bellamy's telephonic electroscope gave all an opportunity to hear the best preaching. Yet if I absent myself for a time I grow more critical and less open to religious influences, even from the strongest teachers, with each succeeding week.

"And it's the same way with all my revolts against the habits in which I've been trained. I suffer deterioration. I have about come to the conclusion that my mother's granddaughter may live by the spirit, but my mother's daughter would better cling a little longer to the old helps."

"So have I, Frances. And have you noticed that our most spiritual men and women have little to say about the hampering of forms? It's only we that are struggling so for our realities who find fault with the symbols. Let us be glad the time is coming when 'they that worship the Father shall worship him in spirit and in truth.' But perhaps we would better follow the lead of the ancients and keep on 'going up to Jerusalem' until we are sure that time has come."

A Little Bread-maker

BY JESSIE WRIGHT WHITCOMB

Dorothy had good reason for thinking that her family was in a sad strait. Her mother was ill and the doctor had said very decidedly that all she needed was perfect rest and that that was absolutely necessary. For Dorothy's mother to take a perfect rest opened a vista of untold disasters for the remainder of the family. They lived in a primitive little town where a housewife was a housewife, and Dorothy's mother was a notable one. She made the best bread in the world, and the serving maid never did it. It was a town where buying bread was held to be a badge of shiftlessness, and the only baker had very poor custom and deserved no better.

Dorothy wondered blankly what her father and her three older brothers would do when they saw the article Gretchen, the raw German girl, had made and called bread—dark, flat slabs of material that could scarcely be cut nor bitten—and how could her mother rest when she saw such bread brought into her room? Dorothy was ten and the most petted and spoiled of children, but the horror of the situation roused her to action. Her mother could not be consulted. Two doors from them lived Mrs. Dent, reputed to be a cross-grained individual but an excellent cook.

With fear and trembling Dorothy finally presented herself at Mrs. Dent's back door.

"Dorothy Douglass! Now what be you wanting?"

"I want you—to tell me how to make bread!" gasped Dorothy.

Mrs. Dent's difficult features relaxed. "Do tell! Here, child, come right in. If you've got a good impulse, I'd best foster it! Likely it's the first, and may be the last. Come—there's only one way to learn, and that's by doing."

She took a big apron from somewhere and draped it around Dorothy, obliged her to wash her hands at the sink and had her go through all the maneuvers of preparing her yeast and setting her sponge. Dorothy was more than once on the verge of tears, so sharp were Mrs. Dent's comments and criticisms, but she gritted her teeth and spurred herself on with inward admonitions until the ordeal was over.

"Now tell me what you did!"

Three times Mrs. Dent made her repeat what she had done, with no sign of relaxing, then untied the apron, instructed her to appear the next morning promptly and dismissed her.

Dorothy prayed piteously that night for courage to face Mrs. Dent again, rather doubting that it would be granted to her. But she found herself inside Mrs. Dent's kitchen again the next morning, valiantly struggling to follow instructions relative to getting the flour into the sponge, and endeavoring to repeat satisfactorily what she had already done. Later came the kneading and the making into loaves, and Mrs. Dent was relentless. Dorothy knew one tear dropped right on top of a loaf, and she could not see how the fact escaped Mrs. Dent. She had to repeat her lesson again and was becoming wonderfully glib at it.

At the next trip she had to regulate the fire, put in her bread, and Mrs. Dent made her stay and watch it, occupying the time by having her repeat forwards, backwards and upside down all she knew about bread-making.

"There are lots of ways of making bread, but this is a good rule, and if you stick to it your bread will never fail you—never! Queer your ma never showed you how to make bread."

"She said I should learn after a while, and she hates to have anybody puttering around in the kitchen."

"Certain. Anybody does. But I've made out to put up with you—turn your bread around!"

When it was done the five loaves were so beautiful, such an entrancing brown, such a high, rounded shape, so satisfying in every way, that Dorothy forgot her misery and squealed with delight. Mrs.

Dent looked at her pupil and at the bread with undisguised satisfaction.

"I'm a good teacher, if I do say it, that shouldn't!" and then she made her repeat her bread-making lesson twice more.

"Now, child, I'll give you three of these loaves to take home, and you must bake again this week at your house and bring me a loaf."

Dorothy promised eagerly, and departed with her light bread and lighter heart.

The gloom that had settled down on Mrs. Douglass's face when the curious cuttings of bread had been brought to her gave way to an expression of active horror when she saw the fresh, light bread Dorothy brought.

"Dorothy! Have you been borrowing?"

"No'm. I made it."

"You made it?"

"Yes'm," her face aglow with excitement. Such triumphs come to few.

"You made it, Dorothy—you, a mere baby?"

"I did, mamma, truly. Mrs. Dent showed me how."

"Well, Mrs. Dent is well able to show you. None knows how any better. Dorothy," solemnly, "I shall certainly get well very soon. I feel it. This puts new life into me."

"I hope you won't tell your ma you've been borrowing bread, Dorothy," said her father, uneasily, at supper, as he promptly helped himself to bread, and the boys in a great hurry cleared the rest of the plate, believing it to be their only chance.

"I didn't borrow it."

"Neighbors send it in?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Douglass and the boys looked at her to explain the riddle.

"I made it."

"Dorothy!"

"I did, papa!"

And then there was some praising done that made up for everything.

Dorothy kept her promise, made a new batch of bread fully as good as the first and carried two loaves to Mrs. Dent. That good lady made no effort to conceal her pride: "I certainly am a good teacher!"

Dorothy felt as though she could be a good teacher herself, and the idea of making enough bread twice a week for that bread-eating family appalled her; so she took Gretchen in hand and following Mrs. Dent's methods as closely as possible succeeded in teaching Gretchen to make bread that satisfied everybody, thereby winning Gretchen's everlasting gratitude as well.

"Yes, I'll be down soon; I feel it," said Mrs. Douglass, "and I'll be right glad to have some one else make the bread for a spell, too. I always said Dorothy would make a good cook if I just let her alone!"

"The American Jaw" Safe

"The American jaw is growing narrow," says the writer in your issue of Dec. 9. We do not chew enough, and nature is taking her revenge by giving us less chewing power and less chewing machinery. But now consider how nature protects herself! No sooner does she recognize that we are failing in our masticatorial duties than she stirs up in us a great longing to chew; an era of chewing comes upon us like a wave; dealers in gum enlarge their [plants] and their pocketbooks, and we are saved from becoming a jawless race by

the stimulus of our longing for gum. Truly there are compensations in all things.

The great army of gum chewers, who heretofore have felt a kind of sneaking desire to hide their habit, may now hold up their heads in the consciousness that they are saving the race from destruction. Nature has found her remedy and is applying it vigorously. The Scot with his inflexible oat cake, the Norwegian with his six-months-old wheel of rye bread, Gladstone with his thirty-two chews on each mouthful of meat are not to be compared with the average American of the rising generation in the number of masticatory movements in the day. The present generation may be narrow-jawed, but the coming generation will surely have a breadth of jaw equal to our ancestors. We are in no danger of losing our useful maxillary organs so long as Adams and Beeman and all the other gum makers continue their good work. PEPsin.

Modern Marriage Problems

President Hyde of Bowdoin College devotes several pages of his recent book, entitled *Practical Idealism*, to discussion of the family as a social institution. Especially wise and candid are these words regarding marriage:

Just as true marriage is the highest blessedness that can come to man or woman, so a false marriage, a marriage conceived in vanity or avarice or sensuality, is the most fearful calamity. The binding of two loveless, selfish hearts together can only result in mutual misery. The resulting state is not simply hell, as it is frequently called. It is that more painful, but at the same time more hopeful condition, which in figurative language we may describe as the compelling of persons who are fit only for hell to dwell perpetually in heaven. It is a condition which calls for the expression of the most tender and unselfish love at every point of constant contact, imposed upon persons who have no love to give. The supreme blessedness of the ideal marriage measures by contrast the superlative wretchedness of a loveless union. The blame rests, however, not with the institution, but with the low natures of those who bring to it less than its high requirement. And the remedy for these evils, vast as they are, lies not in a weakening of the marriage bond, but in the spiritual education of the race up to that unselfishness and purity where the bond will cease to be a fetter, and become instead the symbol of liberty won through the transforming power of genuine affection.

That marriage should be growing worse at the same time that it is growing better is inevitable. It is the working of the same fundamental law as that which tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer as the outcome of the same economic tendencies. . . . The characteristic of modern society is the increased differentiation of its members. Each individual is different from every other. And this brings to the family which is to unite these diverse individuals at the same time the opportunity for a higher and better union, and the liability to more painful and serious "incompatibilities."

In primitive agricultural conditions wealth, culture and social position were pretty evenly distributed. The boy and girl reared on adjoining farms, trained in the district school, or country academy, or parochial school, were homogeneous in mental outlook, social standard, æsthetic taste and religious conviction. They united easily and naturally along all these lines. And yet the resulting union was not so broad and deep as the modern union in which wider diversities are reconciled. The easier it was for any boy to be fairly adapted to any girl, and *vice versa*, the more difficult was it for the highest harmony of complementary qualities to be realized. At the present time the best marriages unite very diverse ways of thinking and feeling into a complex and at the same time harmonious union of opposites, which in simpler

times would have been impossible. At the same time the average couple today find differences which, if allowed to remain unreconciled, bring into married life troubles and divisions of which the more primitive bride and groom could have no conception.

In a word, the greater the differences to be reconciled, and the more marked the individuality, the more difficult is it to unite the two lives harmoniously; and at the same time the more rich and sweet and beautiful the harmony if it is really gained. The modern family is getting today the high premium in its best and the terrible penalty in its poorest marriages of the intense development of individuality. The modern man brings to his wife a wide range of business sagacity, political influence, scientific and speculative interests. The modern woman brings to her husband rich acquisitions in literary and aesthetic taste, social life and philanthropic and religious fervor. Each life is re-enforced and multiplied by all that is in the other, and thus both enter through the portals of the family into the life of the universal Spirit, of which at best only vague and shadowy glimpses came to them in the blindness of their individualistic isolation.

The Graves of a Household

[See Corner Scrap-Book]

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee;
Their graves are severed far and wide,
By mount and stream and sea.

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow;
She had each folded flower in sight—
Where are those dreamers now?

One, 'midst the forest of the west,
By a dark stream is laid—
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar shade.

The sea, the blue lone sea, hath one—
He lies where pearls lie deep;
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

One sleeps where southern vines are dressed,
Above the noble slain;
He wound his colors round his breast,
On a blood-red field of Spain.

And one, o'er her the myrtle showers
Its leaves, by soft winds fanned;
She faded 'midst Italian flowers—
The last of that fair band.

And parted thus, they rest, who played
Beneath the same green tree;
Whose voices mingled as they prayed
Around one parent knee;

They that with smiles lit up the hall,
And cheered with song the hearth—
Alas, for love! if thou wert all,
And naught beyond, O Earth!

—Mrs. Hemans.

Tangles

[For the leisure hour recreation of old and young. Any reader who can contribute odd and curious enigmas, etc., of a novel and interesting kind is invited to do so, addressing the Puzzle Editor of The Congregationalist.]

116. WEIGHING AN ELEPHANT

An Indian writer relates an interesting anecdote concerning Shajee, the father of the first ruling prince of the Mahrattas of Hindostan, who lived about the beginning of the seventeenth century. On one occasion Shajee made a vow that he would distribute to the poor the weight of his own elephant in silver money, but the great difficulty that at first presented itself was the mode of ascertaining what this was. All the learned and clever

men of the court seem to have endeavored in vain to construct a machine of sufficient power to weigh the elephant. At length Shajee determined to refer the difficulty to an anchorite whose wisdom was reputed to be infallible. His hermitage was on the opposite side of the river, in a barren district covered with rocks and stones. The unwieldy animal was conducted into a flat-bottomed boat, which, although it sank deeply in the water, was safely towed to the opposite shore. The anchorite was equal to the occasion and at once suggested a plan which was simple and yet ingenious in the highest degree. To the amazement of the court the true weight of the elephant was ascertained without using more than the teshwa (ordinary scales) and such other means as have been mentioned as being at hand. What was the method? F. L. S.

117. A TITLED LADY AND HER PAGE

The frou-frou of a silken gown,
A step as light as elder down,
The softest voice, the sweetest face,
A mien of dignity and grace—
'Tis thus my lady doth appear
Who comes to visit us each year;
High-born, yet simple, too, we find her,
With but one small black page behind her.

But woe's us when this dame comes hither
Without her small attendant with her!
It's fuss and scold and hector now;
Her voice is harsh, and black her brow;
Her tempers do distract me so
I'll soon be losing mine, I know.
In short, she's so unpleasant here,
I'm glad she comes but once a year!

MABEL P.

118. RIDDLE

I am found in tropical countries, and yet every day you hold me in your hand or offer me to a friend. I often receive presents of money. I have met rulers, and heroes have fought, bled and died for me. I am frequently seen at balls or receptions, but those who care for me most are always glad to see me leave. I am dreaded by small boys, and useful to beggars and gypsies. Though my hieroglyphics are unintelligible to many people, I am eagerly read by certain people, and a certain day in the year is named for me. What am I?
A. M. GIBSON.

119. NUMERICAL

3-4-5 seasons come and go,
Each holds some good that we may win;
In autumn what in spring we sow
We 1-2-3-4-5-6 in.

The summer, with 4-5-6 show
Of brilliant sunshine, dews and rain,
Fulfills her part; she dies, and lo!
3-4-5-6-7 is the grain.

When 2-3 last the fields are bare,
6-7-8 glows the winter's hearth—
Without the frost and snow prepare
For spring again the resting earth.

O life! few are thy days of spring!
Well—5-6-7 they're gone—if we
Sow 4-5-6-7 that will bring
Rich harvest for eternity.

And full of hopes and deeds sublime—
With sins and griefs, a heavy weight—
Into the great storehouse of time
Year after year is 1 to 8.

E. E. C.

ANSWERS

112. Feast, East.
113. "I want this made of cast steel (maid of Castile)."

114. Selim, Elim's, slime, limes, smile, miles, Emil's.

115. 1. O, on, ton, tone, stone. 2. A, an, ran, rant, Grant. 3. He, her, here, there.

Recent solvers include: A. S. B., Kingston, Mass., 111; Ruth, Salem, Mass., 108, 109; Nillor, Middletown Springs, Vt., 108, 109, 110; May, Newton, Mass., 109; H. L. B., Middletown Springs, Vt., 111.

The "Tree Tangle" (111) seems to have been a particularly neat puzzle of the kind. Simple as it really is, even Nillor was inclined at first glance to pronounce it a "sell."

Closet and Altar

Be not afraid, neither doubt, for God is your guide.

The presence of the Lord is both before and behind; it is between man and his past. . . . The Lord himself will interpose between the old unrighteousness and the new purity; he will be a cloud and darkness to hide the hateful thing out of the better life; to this it shall only be as a burning light and a shining mercy of admonition and forgiveness, to encourage and make plain and safe the going in the forward way. Through all night of doubt, through all gloom of dread and self-reproach it shall be both shield and assurance, covering and manifestation.—
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind,
And scorn the little days that pass
Like angels on the wind,
Each turning round a small, sweet face
As beautiful as near?
Because it is so small a face
We will not see it clear.

We will not clasp it as it flies,
And kiss its lips and brow;
We will not bathe our weary souls
In its delicious now.
And so it turns from us and goes
Away in sad disdain;
Though we would give our lives for it,
It never comes again.

—D. M. Muloch.

Happiness is the flower of right. If you are not happy when you are right, you would be unutterably miserable with the consciousness of being wrong. All the joy which does not fade is that which grows from self-sacrifice.—A. H. Bradford.

Time there was, but it is gone,
Time there may be—who can tell?
Time there is to act upon,
Help me, Lord, to use it well.

—Lady Waterford.

Eternal God, in whom is the hope of all our years, remember us in thy mercy also in this new year of our Lord. Reveal thy glory in the experience of its joys and sorrows. Forestall its tears with the abiding comfort of thy presence. Make us strong rightly to measure all our gains and to endure with patience every loss thy love allows. Show us thy meaning in the gifts and opportunities of each new day. Assure us of thy help in labor, thy delight in our joys. Quickened our minds to clear vision and our hearts to cheerful content. Provide for our bodies such vigor as shall be needful for our allotted service on the earth. Come thou, as sharer of our home delights, companion of our friendships, the crown of all rejoicing, the hope of endurance, the pledge of overcoming. We leave to thee the mystery of the year's events, assured that thou wilt guide our way. Withhold from us all gifts which would prevent thy purpose for our growth in wisdom and in service. Only deny us not thyself—thy Spirit to instruct our hearts, thy work to share, thy peace to still our restlessness, thy presence to resolve our doubts. In the sifting of temptation grant that our faith fail not, and when our years are ended bring us to thyself, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Conversation Corner

IT is so long since we have exhibited a real animal in the Corner—not, I think, since "The General" honored our page with his various photographs or the Guinea Pig modestly showed us a part of his face—that I venture to close the year with a fine-looking dog, in company with a couple of those other, finer animals I made you guess about a year or two ago. An honorary member introduces them all:

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

My Dear Mr. Martin: Have you room in the Corner for a very nice dog friend of mine, whose young masters are Cornerers? But before he comes in please ask one of the Corner boys, say Bruce or Evan, to make sure that Kitty Clover, *The Congregationalist* office cat, and all other pussies are removed, for I cannot say what might happen if my friend should see so much even as a cat-tail! I fear there would be such a noise that the "Family Group" would crawl into the stove-pipe and the "old Captain" would set sail at once for the Klondike!

Well, here he is; Duke is his name, and he is a black and brown collie. Here are the two Cornerers, Harold and Sydney C. Duke ought to be a good Christian Endeavorer, for his master went last year to visit the C. E. societies in Europe, Asia and Africa, leaving Duke in charge of friends. He never spoke of his master or these two playfellows while they were away, but one morning last June he awoke to find that every one was up early and that a specially nice breakfast was being prepared. He did not say whether he knew who was expected, but he kept running out of doors and looking down the street, as if he thought some one was coming. At length, a little party of people came up the hill—Duke's master and mistress and the dear children of whom he was so fond. The neighbors ran out to welcome them home, flags were waving and fire-crackers were popping, when down the hill came Duke, almost head over heels, his feathery tail waving with delight and his voice raised in happy barks of welcome. It was certain that he had not forgotten his friends!

You ought to see Duke as he walks meekly to the church, close behind his master, on Sunday mornings. He knows he must not go in, and although sometimes young people try to coax him to enter, he does not yield to temptation. But the boys must hurry away to school now, and as Duke goes to the door with them, please excuse him too. M. G. F.

"That is a good story," as the children say, and I think I should know the Duke and the boys, too, if I should see them. Noting one of the names and that foreign tour, I will guess that Duke belongs to the children that wrote us (March 11) from Berlin, with picture of the royal family. If this is not true, Duke or Sydney will of course write and correct me.

SYCAMORE, KAN.

Dear Mr. Martin: I feel ashamed of myself for not writing sooner. I thank you very much for my certificate. I got it Saturday and Monday we started for Michigan. My papa came and he went on to Massachusetts and I wanted him to stop in and see you, but he said you had gone away on a vacation. I was born in Ruk, but came away before I was a year old. PAUL T.

Glad to have this missionary boy registered as a real Cornerer. He must have had quite different views in his native Ruk from those seen in Kansas or Michigan! By the way, what has become of our other Micronesian members, Ned and Frank P., who used to write us from Kusaie, and later from California? Which side of the Pacific are they now? Perhaps they have gone home on the "Morning Star," about which a recent letter says:

The picture of Dr. Grenfell's missionary ship [Sept. 30] revives my memory of the "Morning Star" and its work. Do the Cornerers know that the fourth "Star" is now threading its way among the little islands of the Pacific? How many own stock in her? What became of the other three? When was the first one sent? L. E. W.

I could answer that last?, for I have somewhere the certificate of my youthful investment in Star No. 1—but I think I will not, for then you would know just how youthful I am! Just here comes a letter from the very town in California where Ned and Frank are—or were:

My Dear Mr. Martin: I like to read Alice in Wonderland and Black Beauty and Beautiful Joe, and Grandfather's Chair and the two Wonder books and Longfellow's poems. I am eight years old. I am in the fourth grade. I wish you would come to California this winter. The oranges are getting ripe. We would have a fine time if you did come. It looks so pretty with snow on Old Baldy and the green grass on the hills in Claremont. Do come if you can, Mr. Martin, please. MIRIAM C.

I wish I could, Miriam, for I want to see you and all the other children, and Old



Baldy and the oranges (I wrote this morning to a Florida boy to eat a peck for me!), and I will come some time, if—!

If I cannot go to the California oranges Oregon oysters come to me:

FOREST GROVE, ORE.

My Dear Mr. Martin: . . . The stone is from the reefs at Newport, Ore., and the shells are shells of the rock-oyster—not an oyster of rock but from the rock. This fellow seems to be a relative of the clam. Notice the beautiful rasp on the shell by which he bores round in the rock, enlarging his home as he needs. He stretches out his long neck to reach the water. When the tide is out people go out on the reefs with picks, break up the rock and secure the oysters. Some are very fond of them. The beach where he is found is strewn with beautiful agates and chalcedony pebbles of unending variety of color. The bluffs along the shore are filled with beautiful fossils of the tertiary period. There are singing, varicolored sands, and gold is washed from the sand at some points by the miners. MRS. C.

This is a very remarkable specimen, but I do not understand how the little fellow gets out, nor, indeed, why he makes his home inside such a rock at all, unless for quiet, for a boy whom I lately visited told me this (very rapidly), and asked me what it meant: *Noisynoisynoisister!* See?

Mrs. Martin

Corner Scrap-Book

Mrs. Hemans's Poem. The "Old Folks' Queries" have been sadly neglected—one in Oct. 14 asks for the old poem, beginning,

They grew in beauty side by side.

One wise lady, in surprise that such a query should be made, or that none should seem to answer it, asks, "Is everybody dead that knows anything?" No, not if the live ones may be judged by the number of replies I have received, ranging from Plymouth to the Rockies. Mrs. Hemans's beautiful hymn, "The Graves of a Household," was evidently said or sung very commonly a generation ago, from the references to L. O. Emerson's Golden Wreath, the Chorus Glee Book, Franklin Square Song Collection, Leavitt's Reader, Swan's District School Reader, etc. Many copy the whole from memory, one lady adding, "I learned it as a child and have always remembered it." A Boston teacher says: "It was a favorite in my boyhood and I often 'declaimed' it upon the schoolroom stage." A Boston minister writes:

. . . The lines have many interesting associations and have told many a mingled story of joy and sorrow. I was once wandering in the old churchyard at Cowes on the Isle of Wight, when I came upon a fine family monument with the name of Ratcliffe. It bore, also, the names of seven sons and daughters of one household. One of these had died in India, another in Canada, and the other five in lands far distant from the quiet home in Cowes. Underneath them all their simple story was told in those four lines of Mrs. Hemans. I think I never before realized how much meaning could be put into a few words, and how many pictures they could suggest which touch the fountains of the eyes.

The most interesting letter of all is from an honored Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and is accompanied by a correct copy of the whole poem—except one verse:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

. . . The lines are from one of Mrs. Hemans's poems, though I think the quotation is not quite accurate. I do not happen to have a volume of her writings by me, but I inclose a copy of the entire poem, as I recollect it. I have some pleasant memories connected with this poem. In my father's family were seven children, no one of whom had any gift of music. He was fond of poetry, and we used to gather on Sunday afternoon and evening in the sitting-room and repeat poems, all of us having fair memories. This was one of his favorite poems, but there was one verse he did not care to have us learn or repeat, and I cannot now recall it. It spoke of one who was killed in battle—

On a blood-red field of Spain.

My father was one of those thoroughly conscientious men who carried his convictions into everything. He was a peace man and opposed to war, and so wished us to omit that verse as suggestive of military glory. According to our modern ways of thought this may seem very technical and particular, but nevertheless it is pleasant to recall that he never hesitated to follow his convictions, no matter to what extreme they led him.

I have another and somewhat amusing reminiscence. When I was studying law in New York, a friend came to say that a relative of his had died and asked me to write a short obituary notice. I did so, and closed what I wrote with the fourth verse of this poem, the last line of which reads, "O'er his low bed may weep." You can imagine my astonishment when I saw it printed thus in the morning paper: "O'er his low bed may creep"! My handwriting was evidently not equal to the typewriting of today and in consequence the sweet beauty of the verse was badly shattered. • Very truly yours, D. J. Brewer.

See the whole poem on page 1036.

L. M. M.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR JAN. 9

Matt. 4: 1-11

Jesus Tempted

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

Let us at once put aside questions of minor importance concerning the temptation of Jesus. Its significance is not in the form of it. Whatever that was, its value to us is to be found in the inner experience of the young man whose great mission had been startlingly revealed to him. Let us admit that much in that experience of beginning his public ministry, as well as in its ending, is beyond our knowledge. The temptation, crucifixion and resurrection are all unique. In them all, the Son of Man gave himself for us. But we understand his temptation only through its appeal to that in us which responds to it. "In that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted." Let us then consider:

1. The cause of his temptation—the Holy Spirit. The Spirit did not tempt Jesus, but he "was led up of the Spirit . . . to be tempted of the devil." His people were degraded. Society was disintegrating from inward corruption. The Jewish state was being crushed by a foreign power. The summons of the great preacher had roused many to repentance. The time was ripe for a movement of deliverance. Jesus had been moved by these conditions to devote himself to save his nation. Suddenly the voice of the preacher and the voice of God had summoned him to be its Saviour. Limitless powers and limitless possibilities of delivering his nation and leading it to serve the world opened before him.

In such conditions would not a holy young man's being exalted to the keenest sensitiveness, his brain and heart shaken with surging emotions? Consecrated, called, untried, ways manifold which led to hidden pitfalls would be presented to him to hasten the accomplishment of his work. The Spirit led Jesus, borne on by inward excitement, into the wilderness where the devil only could tempt him. After the first shock and stress he came forth to be tempted by his fellowmen, even his own disciples, who sometimes, as Peter did, personated Satan [Matt. 16: 23].

Times of deepest religious feeling, moved by holiest purposes, are often times of greatest peril, especially in young lives. Satan comes, as he did to Jesus, with siren songs and sacred Scripture; and the unwary victim, not armed as Jesus was, but unresisting, casts himself down from a pinnacle of ecstasy to find no angels bearing him up from the cruel stones.

2. The conditions of his temptation—after forty days, the Son of God finding himself in the wilderness an exhausted man. I have sat in my tent door in the plain of Jericho and watched the afternoon sunlight fade into shadow over the desert of the Quarantania, whither Jesus is supposed to have gone up from the Jordan. I have seen the forms of wandering Arabs appearing and disappearing among the sand hills. Jerusalem, a day's journey distant on foot, is hidden from view by the nearer mountains. But the summit of Nebo lies against the sky, and the goodly land which Moses saw from that peak is spread out in this broad plain. In the midst of utter desolation and faint with hunger, Jesus knew that close by was the land which his ancestors had conquered through the might of his Father, whose voice from heaven had but lately summoned him to reconquer it. Just at hand was what he wanted; in himself was the new power to take it; and physical appetite sharpened to intensity, while awakened ambition and enkindled patriotism worked in him to drive him to seize the coveted prizes. But the responsibility was on him also to surrender himself utterly that the conquest might not be for his people only, but for the world. The apostle caught the meaning of that conflict and described it when

he wrote that Christ Jesus "counted it not a prize to be on an equality with God, but emptied himself, taking the form of a servant."

Physical conditions have great influence in determining our choices. The Christian will seek the places where the devil can easiest approach him only when the Holy Spirit impels him to those places. When he is in them he will summon to his aid all his knowledge of the will of God, to which he has irrevocably surrendered himself.

3. The forms of temptation to a good man. He is always exposed to temptation through his physical appetites. He keeps his soul healthy by legitimately answering their demands. To deny them without good reason is to tempt the devil to assault him. Jesus was led of the Spirit whither he must deny his hunger. The devil sought to entice him to use his power as the Son of God to relieve himself without submitting to the conditions which made him one with other men. His answer was his Father's assurance that his whole life must be made obedient to his Father's will.

The good man is always exposed to temptation through his ambition. He realizes his usefulness by exercising his power to influence other men. Jesus was led of the Spirit to the utter solitude in which he was oppressed and driven by the consciousness that his new power for his new mission to lead his people enabled him by a stroke to gain the mastery over them without sharing their trials and burdens. "Take your Father at his word," said the tempter. The answer of Jesus was that to abuse the power entrusted to him was to dishonor his Father. He could work out the salvation of his people only by working out his own salvation under common limitations with them.

The good man is always exposed to temptation through opportunities for alliance with evil in order to good ends. The more intensely he desires that righteousness shall be established, the greater his temptation to take any instrument that may enable him to establish righteousness. Many a man thus purchases office, only to find that he has sold himself. "Only accept my leadership," said the tempter, "and you shall lead the world." Against this proposal to degrade mankind in order to honor God, Jesus set the divine and eternal necessity, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." The student of the Bible will be deeply interested to note how a few great truths are reiterated in many forms. This one is stated over and over again by Jesus. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon," he said. "What doth it profit a man, to gain the whole world and forfeit his life?" He who once uses successfully a truth to conquer evil makes that truth a part of himself.

4. The reward of triumph over temptation. There is a limit to the tempter's power [Luke 4: 13]. When the devil left Jesus angels came. The victory was not final. His whole life was a dramatic struggle with forces of evil. But the first great battle on the threshold of Christ's public work was an assurance of final triumph. Our conflicts are lightened and our complete victory over temptation is made possible by the experience of "One that hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."

The Church Prayer Meeting

Jan. 2-8. Week of Prayer.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

The worst sinner in the world is the able, refined, cultivated man who lives without God in the world, whose life is a perpetual blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. There is no hope for him. The publican and harlot have been seen to enter the kingdom of heaven among the first. It is his boast that he lived without God in the world, and his pride will see to it that he die without God. His position is the same as that of Lucifer, Son of the Morning, who fell from heaven because he was to himself a god.—R. F. Horton.

Do you know what baking powder is bought by the Government for the families of army officers?

Cleveland's.

Do you know what one all the leading teachers of cookery use and recommend?

Cleveland's.

701a



It's a True Sign

As the workman is known by his tools, so the housewife is known by her methods. Nearly a million brilliant housewives know the best method of cleaning Silverware. They use

SILVER ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH

Another million would if they knew its merits. We're looking for those who do not, are you one? If so, simply send us your address and you'll soon join the army of wise ones. It's unlike any other silver polish.

Trial quantity for the asking. Box post-paid 15 cts. in stamps. Grocers sell it. The Electro Silicon Company, New York.



A mission society at Haifa, Mt. Carmel, Palestine, make for their support and send to this country, CARMEL SOAP. It is made from the sweet olive oil so plentiful in that country, and is an absolutely safe soap for toilet and nursery, at moderate prices. Sold by druggists and grocers. Imported by A. Klipstein & Co., New York.

Church Architect.

THOMAS W. SILLOWAY,

10 Park Square, Boston.

Mr. Silloway has built or remodeled over 400 churches, and makes remodeling a specialty.



Progress of the Kingdom

A CONGREGATIONAL ORDINATION IN NORTH CHINA

BY REV. HENRY D. PORTER, M. D.

The northwest corner of the province of Shantung was set apart as a separate station of our mission in 1880. The first effort was directed to the building of suitable places of worship. By slow and steady pressure the idea that the churches must provide their own church buildings was implanted. The first good result was the building of the Pang-chuang church, which was completed in 1886 without expense to the Board. The smaller out-stations then easily learned the lesson.

A second step in self-support has been the payment of tuition by the boys in the primary and intermediate schools. Five years ago our local grammar school, a boarding school chiefly, began asking from each pupil at least one-half of the expense for food. Each of the smaller schools have followed along the same lines and more recently the mission has adopted this as a definite policy. The third step has been the adoption by the churches of the entire support of two or three men elected as deacons, who also served as occasional preachers.

The final step in this line of progress must be that of the native pastorate. There have been hitherto but three native pastors in our mission. These were ordained seven or more years ago. One has been the beloved pastor of the church at Tung-cho. Another, supported by the Peking churches, has been settled in the country, the people giving nothing to his support. The third is Pastor Mêng of Pao-ting-fu, whose support still comes from the mission. In Shantung it did not seem wise to ordain until the people could support the pastor. In June, 1896, with the pastorate in view, we organized the Pang-chuang Congregational Association, consisting of the three missionaries and twelve licensed preachers with the deacons of the churches. This body has proved a great help in the guidance of the affairs of our twenty little church communities. At its April session this association decided that the time for the pastorate had come, and requested the General Association, soon to meet at Tung-cho, to advise us in the matter. The General Association, representing the whole mission, advised the ordination not only of two pastors in Shantung but of three in other stations. Under the advice of the Pang-chuang Association, the pastorate was presented to the people at a general meeting. Two young men—we call them young, though they have had many years of service as preachers—were elected. Letters missive invited six of our station churches and a few individuals to assist in the ordination.

The ordaining council met at Pang-chuang Sept. 25. Five of the six churches were represented by pastor or delegate. It was a happy circumstance which brought three native pastors together to this first council in Shantung. Dr. Goodrich came from Tung-cho and Mr. Stanley from Tientsin. The council chose Mr. Stanley as moderator and Teacher Kao Wen Lin as scribe. The statement of Christian experience and belief was wholly satisfactory. Mr. Chia Nai Chen was baptized by Mr. Goodrich in 1868 at the age of sixteen. He heard first of the Christian doctrine when a lad of nine from a cousin in mission employ at Tientsin. Thus his whole life had been molded in Christian ways. From 1872 he spent two years at the theological school under the care of Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Chapin. After ten years of varied experience as a preacher at Tientsin and at his home he joined our station in 1884. His wife, whom he married in 1874, was one of the first Christian girls baptized at Ti-chi in 1870. Their family life

has been noticeably Christian from the first. Chia is a fine specimen of a stalwart Chinese, towering above the foreign missionaries. He has a remarkably well-trained mind and has shown much skill in preaching and management of men. His spiritual attainments have been rare for a native Chinese.

Mr. Wu Yu Hsiang was a boy of eleven when his father, a well-known scholar, became a Christian. He went with his father to Tientsin in the autumn of 1876 to study. A year later he entered the boys' school at Tung-cho, finishing his course in the theological seminary in 1886. Since then for eleven years he has been a most acceptable preacher. He has grown in spiritual knowledge and power, and easily leads in the matters of scholarship, intelligence and aptness in teaching the Scriptures.

The ordination service the following day was peculiarly interesting and impressive. The little chapel, built ten years since, was unequal to the occasion. An addition was made in the shape of a mat shed, enlarging the capacity two-thirds. More than 600 Christians from all the out-stations and the neigh-

completed by the administration of the sacrament to nearly 300 communicants.

WORK FOR THE CHILDREN

The Sunday School and Publishing Society received for its missionary work this year from living givers a little more than the year previous. But the legacies were very much less, so that the work has had to be seriously diminished; for it is the policy of this society not to incur a debt, and it regulates its expenditures according to its income. The gifts made on Children's Day last June were over \$20,000, and more of these are still on the way, some treasurers apparently having forgotten that the money in their hands ought to have been transmitted to the society several months ago.

Two illustrations serve to show what this work for the children accomplishes. For the last three years Rev. John Sattler has been giving a part of his time to this society and the remainder to the Home Missionary Society, laboring among the Germans in Dakota and Nebraska. He has organized twenty-three Sunday schools in connection with churches, and in ten places where there was neither church nor Sunday school he has started Sunday schools from which as many German churches have grown. By frequent visiting he has stimulated these schools to larger and better work.

After a service of eight years with the Sunday School Society, largely in Colorado, Rev. C. N. Fitch has resigned his office to become a pastor. During this time he reports 180 new Sunday schools organized, with 6,500 members, and fifty schools reorganized with 2,000 members. One-third of the Congregational churches in Colorado are the outgrowth of Sunday schools planted by this society.

OUR OWN WORK

The A. M. A. in Alaska. The possible future of Alaska, in view of recent discoveries of gold, makes the work of the A. M. A. in that country especially interesting. Its mission was begun in 1890, at Cape Prince of Wales, the most westerly point in the territory. Messrs. R. H. Thornton and W. T. Lopp, with their wives, carried on the mission till Mr. Thornton was murdered by drunken natives. Mr. and Mrs. Lopp are now in charge. The population of Alaska is 32,052. Of these 15,381 are natives. There are twenty villages, three of them having a population of more than a thousand each. There are 9,000 children of school age. The natives are a robust race, and their children are attractive. They dress in deer and sealskin garments. They subsist by hunting seal, walrus and bear and by trading in furs and oil. They have apparently no ideas of God or of life after death but are kindly disposed toward the missionaries and willing to be taught.

THE WORLD AROUND

Missions in Madagascar. French Protestants are making earnest efforts in behalf of Christians in Madagascar, who are suffering so much at the hands of Jesuits. The *Missions Evangeliques de Paris* have since August of last year sent fifteen men and thirteen women as missionaries to that country, and two of the men have been assassinated. But it is encouraging to learn that two Protestant missionaries have been appointed to superintend two of the normal schools which had been seized by Roman Catholic priests. The London Missionary Society has suffered great disappointment through the expulsion of its missionaries and teachers by the French, who are bitterly hostile to the continuance of British influence in the island. But the earnestness of French missionaries gives promise that the labors of many years will not be lost.



CHIA NAI CHEN

borhood had gathered. The chapel was entered by a processional march, with a chanted hymn. Mr. Stanley, as the first missionary on the ground, and old Grandfather Wu, the hospital chaplain, led the procession. It was an interesting fact to Mr. Smith and myself that, since our own ordination, twenty-five years ago, on the eve of coming to China, we had not attended any ordination service. It was thus to us a beautiful quarter-century celebration of our ordination and of our coming to North China. The ordaining prayer was by Mêng of Pao-ting-fu, a seminary classmate of Mr. Wu. The hands of eight ordained men were laid upon the heads of the kneeling candidates. Three were native pastors. Dr. Goodrich gave a touching charge to the new pastors, who had been his pupils.

The charge to the people was given by Mr. Stanley and the right hand of fellowship by Mr. Smith. The documentary evidence of their approval by the council was handed them at the same time. The native congregation arose and with Chinese etiquette received their pastors. Following the ordination there were admissions to the church. Mr. Wu received twelve on probation, and Pastor Chia baptized eleven as the first harvest of his new ministry. The remarkable decorum of the morning services was fittingly

LITERATURE

BOOK REVIEWS

[MC CARTHY'S LIFE OF GLADSTONE]

Seldom has a biographer had a subject more stimulating than Justin McCarthy in this instance, and seldom has any man's life been written by a biographer more intelligently appreciative. That Mr. Gladstone's life is not yet complete need not much affect the value of the work, because, although so long as he lives he is certain to be interested in every event of public importance, and is likely to express himself about many of them in a manner to attract the attention of the world irresistibly, his public life, nevertheless, has closed. During the remainder of his years he must necessarily remain in the retirement of private life, ending peacefully and beautifully that career which has been so full of conflict and strain. The present volume is rather a study of his public than his private life. Nevertheless, it affords satisfactory views of his individuality in many different conditions, and leaves what is undoubtedly not only a substantially correct but a fairly complete idea of the man.

Often differing from Mr. Gladstone in opinion, and often opposing him politically in the most stubborn, even though good-natured, spirit, Mr. McCarthy has long been his admirer and in a considerable degree has enjoyed his friendship. In this work an even balance is held between adverse and friendly criticism, and the impression which remains—that of the writer's immense respect and admiration for Mr. Gladstone—is the more vivid because it so evidently is natural and legitimate, and not that of an indiscriminate admirer, to whom whatever his hero says or does seems therefore to be right.]

Unquestionably Mr. Gladstone will remain one of the three or four most eminent characters of the latter half of the closing century. Indeed, with the exception of Napoleon the Great, Prince Bismarck and Abraham Lincoln, probably no other man during the whole century has so enchained public interest. And of these Lincoln alone can bear comparison with Gladstone in loftiness of personal character. And Lincoln, with all his greatness, did not possess the versatility, the distinction in so many different lines, which characterizes Mr. Gladstone. Napoleon was a great general, but a great failure. Bismarck has been, perhaps, the leading force in European statesmanship during his time, and in Germany he is as pre-eminent as Gladstone in England. But he, too, has achieved his distinction along one and the same line of action. Gladstone would remain memorable for his attainments in any one of several directions. That he has shown weaknesses and faults is of course true, but it is surprising how few and insignificant they appear when the whole course of his life is studied. And few men in any grade of life ever exhibited a more splendid magnanimity and a more noble readiness to confess himself in the wrong and express frankly his regret for his weaknesses than he. Witness his utterances in regard to his early favor for the Southern Confederacy during our War of the Rebellion.

The most distinctive mark of the man, here brought out vividly and certain to be made equally plain in any future biography, is his overmastering conscientiousness. Throughout his whole life, in private and in public, in the House of Commons as well as in the ebb and flow of outside controversy about matters of political or even of theological importance, his purpose always has been to be right. Sometimes this has led him to change his mind noticeably, and has caused short-sighted critics to charge him with inconsistency, but, if he has been inconsistent in altering his judgment, he has been always nobly consistent in loyalty to truth as fast and as far as it has become plain to him. To have left this impression upon his time is the greatest

achievement which any human being can accomplish.

Incidentally his views upon many of the most important questions which have arisen in connection with English politics during the last fifty years are made prominent in this work, among them his theory of the relation between state and church—he being a loyal Churchman, yet by no means bigoted in insisting upon a union between the two; that of divorce, in respect to which he takes decidedly conservative views; and that of Irish home rule, the history of his connection with which illustrates his openness to conviction, his caution in changing his opinion, and his fearlessness in asserting and urging his views in spite of having modified them. His history is too well known to our readers to need outlining here. He has been one of the shrewdest, boldest and most successful of modern statesmen. An instance of his blended sagacity and fearlessness is his securing the abolition of purchase in the British army by royal warrant, when both Houses of Parliament were opposed to it. This exercise of the royal power was as unusual as it was legitimate, and was one which, although it took the public breath away for the time being, by its daring, was popularly approved almost from the first.

His capacity for work is almost impossible to be appreciated by ordinary men. This or that, which most men would regard as itself sufficient for a life work, has been performed by him in one or another way as the light recreation of a career crowded to the full with great national responsibilities. In relation to art, classical study and theology, as well as to national and international politics, he has taken a foremost place, conceded to be such by acknowledged experts. One of the most interesting features of the book, naturally, is the sidelight cast upon a multitude of Mr. Gladstone's contemporaries, especially in public life, men like Wellington, Peel, Roebuck, Beaconsfield, Bulwer Lytton, Russell, Palmerston, Bright, O'Connell, Cardinal Newman and others. More elaborate biographies, of course, will be written after his decease, but we question greatly whether it be possible to put the essential facts of his career into a biographical volume more successfully, or to portray more truly the elements of his lofty character and the history of his almost unrivaled success in life. The volume is illustrated fully and admirably, especially with portraits, and it deserves to become a standard work. [Macmillan Co. \$6.00.]

RELIGIOUS

Genesis and Modern Science [James Pott & Co. New York], by Deacon W. R. Perce of Providence, R. I., is a new interpretation of the Biblical accounts of the creation and the deluge and an attempt at a geological explanation. The author maintains that the "days" were each an indefinite period of darkness followed by an indefinite period of light. Each lasted for ages, but together made a single day. He argues from the presence of fossil remains of tropical vegetation in the far north, and from the fact that the largest coal deposits are in the northern hemisphere, that the earth's ecliptic previous to the third day was perpendicular to its axis, then they suddenly became coincident, and in the succeeding days the ecliptic assumed various positions, finally settling as at present. Instead of removing the creation of man to the far distant past on account of the finding his fossil remains contemporary with early geological ages, he would bring these ages down to a very late period. He explains the deluge as a series of tidal waves caused by the upheaval of Patagonia. The author puts forward his hypotheses merely as theories, and they are as reasonable as any which attempt to explain the Genesis narratives as historical. He insists upon their literal truth. Some of his statements concerning ancient history have been taken from rather antiquated authorities. The book belongs to the same class as Pres-

ident Warren's *Paradise Found*, which is frequently quoted.

A story so distinctly religious as to belong with religious books rather than with novels is *John and I and the Church* [F. H. Revell Co. \$1.00], by Elizabeth Grinnell. It is a record of the experiences of a pastor and his wife from the inside, whether based upon fact or fancy we do not know, but presume the former. It illustrates finely the devotion and self-sacrifice of a true Christian pastor. It depicts with much keenness many of the peculiar problems and trials which a pastor and his wife have to encounter. It illustrates how common sense and consecration enable one to overcome, and incidentally it discusses vital social problems. We incline to think that some of its generalizations, if they are to be taken as such, are overdrawn. For instance, we do not believe that the truest spirit of Christian brotherhood necessarily involves inviting a ragged tramp to a seat at one's own table, although it may be so in certain circumstances. It certainly is not so always. There are some other things in the book which seem to us a little overwrought. But its spirit is sweet and wholesome, and there is little, indeed, which is open to adverse criticism of any consequence. It is full of practical lessons of great value and is very interesting.

Side Lights from Patmos [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75], by Rev. Dr. George Matheson, contains a series of studies upon the Apocalypse, originally contributed to *The Expositor*, where many of our readers must have seen them. It is not a systematic exposition of the book of Revelation, but it contains suggestions, believed to be of value to the modern Christian, afforded by the utterances of the author of that book. It is rich in spiritual truth and suggestion without undertaking to interpret too fully the divine meaning, and will be found to encourage stimulating and spiritually beneficial thought adapted to promote the divine life of the reader.

The eighth volume of the *Expository Times* [Christian Literature Co.], edited by Rev. Dr. James Hastings, contains the numbers from October, 1896, to September, 1897, inclusive, and embodies the work of a large number of Biblical experts in regard to a wide range of subjects. It is practical and valuable, and is intended rather for Biblical scholars than for the common reader. It is neatly bound for permanent preservation.

The *Berean Series of Question Books on the International Lessons for 1898* [Eaton & Mains] serves its purpose commendably as usual, and will be found as serviceable as ever; and the same publishers issue a little pamphlet, *New Testament History* [10 cents], by G. W. Pease, in the form of questions and answers which is serviceable. We mention here, also, *Down in Water Street for Twenty-five Years*, the twenty-fifth annual report of the old Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission in New York, which tells effectively the details of the good work which this noble institution has been carrying on for so long.

POETRY

The Wooing of Malkatoon and Commodus [Harper & Bros. \$2.00], a poem and a play by Gen. Lew. Wallace, are bound together in this volume. The poem describes the romance of a Mohammedan hero, told as if handed down in the form of a household tale. It is steeped in the passion of Oriental love and adventure, yet is delicate in spirit and graceful in conception. The real and the unreal blend in the poet's fancy and are interwoven skillfully in his song. The quality of the verse varies somewhat, but portions of the poem rise to a lofty height of both sentiment and execution. *Commodus* is a drama of the famous attempt of Maternus, the Gallic common soldier, when beset by the Roman armies, to transfer his attack upon them to the very heart of Rome itself by sending his troops there as scattered individuals and to accomplish his purpose by

a sudden uprising and the slaughter of the emperor. This simple but daring scheme almost succeeded, as a matter of historical fact, and the author has outlined it graphically and with not a little dramatic power in his play. The hero falls on the threshold of success, but the astonishingly close approach of his plan to its consummation is well indicated. Many of the characteristics of the life of the period are vividly rendered, and the drama leaves lasting impressions upon the mind.

Songs of Liberty and Other Poems [Century Co. \$1.00], by Robert Underwood Johnson, is the work of an author already deservedly well known. It illustrates his most recent work, which also ranks with his best, and includes his paraphrases from the Servian, after translations by Nikola Tesla, and his Apostrophe to Greece, which, as well as others of its contents, have been published already. They touch a high level of attainment, and belong to the poetry which appeals to thoughtful readers and is sure of a more than temporary life. The closing poem, *Hands Across Sea*, which emphasizes the too often overlooked truth that the true welfare of England was involved in the success of our War of Independence and that American historians, at least until recently, have misrepresented somewhat the true feeling of the English in regard to that war, is especially noteworthy.

Some of the *Divine and Moral Songs* of the late Dr. Isaac Watts have been gathered into a book called *Childhood Songs of Long Ago* [E. R. Herrick & Co. \$1.25]. They include such as seem to lend themselves most readily to the appreciation of modern children. They have ranked for generations among the classics of childhood, and, while they differ considerably from most modern poetry, they certainly deserve to retain their popularity and their influence. Most of them are familiar to our older readers; we hope they will become so to young as well as old. They are moral, sometimes religious, in their tone. An introductory note describes the career of Dr. Watts briefly. The illustrations by Blanche McManus have caught with amusing fidelity the spirit of the poetry and add immensely to the reader's enjoyment. We would give much to watch the expression of Dr. Watts's face if he could see them.

Shadows [Copeland & Day. \$1.00], by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, contains a number of short poems which more than most verses bear study. They repay meditation upon them. They are musical and sometimes striking, and they exhibit unquestionable power of both conception and execution. Some of them linger long in mind, and some also are notably adroit in condensing a thought into brief and telling rhyme.—*One Way to the Woods* [Copeland & Day. 75 cents], by Evalen Stein, also is a volume of serious poems, which contains sentiment without being sentimental in any weak sense, and which exhibits a keen appreciation of natural beauty, as well as a somewhat unusual power of transferring impressions thereof into verse. We commend it heartily.

STORIES

Mrs. Frances H. Burnett's latest, *His Grace of Osmonde* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50], is a sequel and companion work to her other book, *A Lady of Quality*. It tells the same story from the man's side. The author has shown daring, not to say recklessness, in her plot. Some of its features, such as the concealment of the body of the heroine's victim in the manner described, are as impossible as his death is needless as a feature of the plot. The contrast between her earlier and later life is wonderfully well handled, and the author has done no better character painting than in this work. For some things we do not like it, but for others we admire it. Whatever else may be conceded or disputed concerning it, that it is no ordinary book will not be denied.

The Smart Set [H. S. Stone & Co. \$1.00] is too smart for us. It contains correspondence

and conversation by Clyde Fitch and although bright and entertaining it deals exclusively with the superficial, not to say unwholesome, aspects of a certain class of fashionable people who, in a sense, belong to the smart set but do not constitute it wholly and by no means always control it or give it tone. The author exhibits marked ability and if he would apply it differently he could write books of permanent value.

Brokenburne [E. R. Herrick & Co. \$1.50] is a touching and delightful story of a Southern household and the effect upon it of the War of the Rebellion, told by a devoted old colored woman, a family servant, years afterwards. It is true to life, even though it be based upon no definite facts in this instance. That is to say, such experiences, as picturesque and dramatic as they were profound and pathetic, occurred in many and many a household during the war. The devoted loyalty of the old colored woman and her husband to the family which they had served so long is perhaps the most impressive feature of the story, after all, but it is full of impressive features, although it is very brief. The illustrations are striking, but not artistically worthy of the tale.

In *Other People's Lives* [J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25] Rosa Nouchette Carey has followed the example of Mr. Barrie and other modern writers in including in a volume a series of character sketches, drawn from the inhabitants of a little English village. In some respects it will bear comparison with the best work of the sort, and in all respects it is delightful. The simplicity and naturalness with which many different types of character are represented and the vividness and sometimes picturesqueness of the narrative are worthy of high praise. The sketches are connected, although individually independent, and we have enjoyed greatly their wholesome spirit and literary charm.

The spirit and style of *A Slight Romance* [Dumrell & Upham. 50 cents], by Edith L. Dalton, are delightful. It is a romance of New England life written with thorough appreciation of New England characteristics among cultivated and refined people, and with rare delicacy and power in delineation. The revelation of the upspringing and growth of a modest and warm-hearted young girl's first love is masterly. But why is not the outcome happier?—*Dorothy Draycott's Tomorrows* [Lee & Shepard. \$1.50], by Virginia F. Townsend, is a sequel to Dorothy Draycott's *Todays*, by the same author. If somewhat sentimental at times, the story, nevertheless, is vigorous and interesting. Readers of its predecessor will be glad of it and those who take it up unaware of the heroine's previous history will enjoy it. It holds up wholesome ideals and its course of events is entertaining.

Sir Toady Lion [F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50] is by S. R. Crockett, the Scotch novelist, and quite as much as any other of his better known books it illustrates his real genius as an author. His children are intensely natural and not too good to be believed in, and their adventures are interesting and often exciting. The spirit of the book is wholesome and it is thoroughly enjoyable throughout. It is one of the books destined to be a permanent household favorite with the children.—*Your Little Brother James* [G. W. Jacobs & Co. 75 cents] is by Caroline H. Pemberton. Its hero is a street boy, in fact, a child of the slums, and the story of his adventures and his salvation is of distinct sociological value, as well as of pathetic and powerful interest. The author has done a good piece of work and deserves congratulations.

SHORT STORIES

In *Hania* [Little, Brown & Co. \$2.00], by Henryk Sienkiewicz, are ten short stories by this deservedly famous Polish author, which illustrate his well-known characteristics only less elaborately than his longer works. We like them the better in many respects. They are more terse and direct in style and less overweighted by long passages of description,

which, however brilliant in themselves, sometimes interfere with the clearness and connectedness of the story. These sketches exhibit an equally vivid representation of personality and equally spirited action, and only a genius could have written them. They derive additional interest from the comparatively unbackneyed scene and events of each story. They rank with the best work of their class and do the author great credit.

In *The Man of Last Resort* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00], by Melville D. Post, one Randolph Nason is the principal hero of several distinct stories bearing upon the possibility of evading the law. The author answers the criticism which has been made upon a previous volume by him in the same general line—that his work tends to undermine the authority of law and to promote the corruption of society—by claiming that exposure of the law's defects ought rather to lead to their correction. We should be sorry to believe that such cold-blooded ingenuity in aiding criminals of various sorts to escape the consequences of their iniquity were common, but as revelations of the loopholes in the law these stories are somewhat ingenious, and are written with considerable zest.—*The Express Messenger and Other Tales of the Rail* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25], by Cy Warman, himself a railroad engineer, speaks with the authority of experience as well as with the interest of a graphic narrator. The stories will reveal something of the inside of railroad life to the reader, and will awaken appreciation while affording genuine pleasure.

Sim Gaway's Daughter-in-Law [Pilgrim Press. 50 cents], by Rev. Dr. W. E. Barton, embodies in a volume the striking study of rustic life in the Interior, which also is an enforcement of vital moral and spiritual lessons, which appeared first in our own columns. It has been illustrated felicitously and will renew its pleasant usefulness successfully in this volume.—*Untold Tales of the Past* [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50], by Beatrice Harraden, contains a dozen short stories drawn from English, French, Greek, Italian or Scandinavian sources and told with spirit and interest. They are illustrated strikingly by H. R. Millar. The book will be popular with the boys and girls and make some useful historical impressions.—*Daddy's Pearl and Other Stories* [H. D. Noyes & Co.], by Elizabeth Rogers, contains, in the form of short stories, suggestions of service and self-sacrifice and the development of humble character into heroism which will encourage weary hearts and which form enjoyable reading. The book is tastefully printed.

MISCELLANEOUS

Harvard Episodes [Copeland & Day. \$1.25], by C. M. Flandreau, is a book of special interest to college men, both graduate and undergraduate. It is not a description of life at Harvard, but a series of pictures of Harvard life, and especially of the inner life of the university, of the impressions, feelings and views of certain of its undergraduates. Its characters belong to only one or two of the many kinds of students which the university contains. So far as these portrayals represent anything which can be called Harvard sentiment or opinion, doubtless they are incomplete. Yet they do seem to represent, and here and there claim to represent, the atmosphere and spirit of the university. Yet, in spite of much which is most admirable therein, no college man outside of Harvard will fail to be glad that it is not his college of which these pages have been written. With the greatest distinctness the author has brought out afresh the comparative isolation of many a Harvard student from his fellows, the cliquishness which prevails there, and the strange absence of high ideals in some respects which coexists with the fact of them in other respects. Even more noteworthy, too, is the absence of—the almost unconsciousness that there can be such a thing as—that intense, comprehensive, stim-

ulating, bewitching and never failing college spirit, which Yale and Amherst and Princeton and other college men rejoice in and recognize as the great and glorious feature of college life. We are far from desiring to belittle Harvard, but we cannot but regret that it is possible in any American institution of the sort for such a lack to exist as that which this book—partly involuntarily and partly, we think, of deliberate purpose—suggests, the fact that Harvard under-graduates form a collocation of individual students, or groups of students, rather than a body of men fused and blended delightfully together by a common enthusiasm as well as common associations. The literary work in these pages is of a high order. There are vivid perceptions of individuality, skillful and even adroit management of circumstances, and a conspicuously clear and accurate portrayal of the conditions and the lives of some Harvard men as they actually exist. From the literary point of view it is not only one of the best books ever written about university life, but it reveals the author as possessing ability qualifying him to take high rank as a novelist.

The second volume of *The French Revolution* [Harper & Bros. \$1.50], by J. H. McCarthy, M. P., covers the period from the fall of the Bastille to the close of the Constituent Assembly. It is written in the author's energetic and impressive manner, which is somewhat more that of a journalist of the highest class than of the ordinary historical author, yet which does not lack many of the excellences of scholarship, and perhaps is the more readable for being what it is. It tells again the oft told story of this unfortunate period in the history of France, and in narrating facts and in depicting the peculiarities and influences of individuals it is both able and successful. It is much more readable than most histories.

Another kind of history is supplied by Mr. Richard Harding Davis in *A Year from a Reporter's Notebook* [Harper & Bros. \$1.50]. It is the collection of various letters written by him as a special correspondent at the Coronation of the Czar, the Inauguration of President McKinley and the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, or as an observer of military affairs in Cuba and during the Greco-Turkish war. The Millennial Celebration at Buda-Pesth also is chronicled. The contents of the book have been published before and they contain impressions rather than narratives, vivid sketches of personal experiences and observations, glimpses of great events gained by a shrewd observer possessing exceptional opportunities of observation. They are to some extent superficial, inevitably, but they tell truly what they undertake to tell and are abundantly worth permanent preservation. The book is illustrated and abounds in interest.

In his *Parables for School and Home* [Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25] Mr. W. P. Garrison has embodied a series of short addresses to a class of comparatively uneducated young people, given with the purpose of broadening the outlook and stimulating the powers of thought of his hearers. The frankness of his introduction, by way of preface, of the answers of a dozen or more of his hearers at the close of the series to the question, what his object was in writing the parables, is refreshing. These answers indicate a probably less distinct appreciation of his purpose than might have been expected, yet reveal a distinct grasp of his main intent to improve them both intellectually and morally. A good idea of the material upon which he was working is, and doubtless was meant to be, thus given. The parables themselves are drawn from a wide range of sources, history, biography, geography, science, etc., and put one or another truth in a terse and impressive fashion, well adapted to inform and stimulate. The book deserves and is likely to gain a much wider influence than the original utterance of the parables would have involved.

A useful book in one's library, because it

enables one to answer a great many questions which rise week by week, is *Curiosities of Popular Custom* [J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.50], by W. S. Walsh. It describes and explains rites, observances and miscellaneous antiquities of all sorts, sometimes at considerable length yet always tersely and clearly. To take a few titles at random: The Feast of Cherries, a German holiday; The Corn Dance, a North American Indian festival; The Epiphany, the church festival of that name; Loch-mo-Naire, a Scotch lake to which attaches certain traditions; Rash Hashanah, the Jewish New Year; Wassail, the Anglo-Saxon festival practice—these are illustrative of the subjects which are discussed in the book, and although, and largely because, their range is very wide, the book is of great interest and almost all boys and girls, not to mention their elders, from time to time will be glad to consult something of the sort.

We have the Christmas issues of several English illustrated papers, sent by the International News Co. of New York. *The Illustrated London News* has a stirring East Indian story by Mrs. Flora A. Steel, and others by Bret Harte and Ouida, and is illustrated finely. *The Graphic* also draws upon Bret Harte as well as S. Baring-Gould and Mr. Crockett, and has delightfully droll colored pictures. In *The Lady's Pictorial* Mrs. Everard Colts, Ella Hepworth Dixon and Mrs. W. K. Clifford supply breezy stories and the pictures are admirable. In the *Figaro* Désiré Malonyay, René Maizeroy, Jules Claretie and Emile Pouillon are the contributors and the illustration is the best of all in quality. Half a dozen special presentation pictures in colors, effectively executed copies of fine paintings of different sorts, accompany them.

NOTES

—The Yellow Book is dead, and is not a great loss to the world.

—The late Lord Ashburnham left nearly 4,000 manuscripts, all of some special value.

—The title of Mr. Barrie's sequel to his *Sentimental Tommy* is to be *Celebrated Tommy*.

—Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's recent novel, already is in its twenty-fifth thousand.

—Part of one of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's Brigadier Gerard stories is to be printed in raised letters for the blind.

—Two autograph letters by General Gordon—"Chinese" Gordon—recently were sold in London for twenty-five dollars apiece.

—*The Bookman* is printing a valuable series of histories of the leading publishing houses of the city entitled *Old Boston Booksellers*.

—Canada still obtains her chief supply of literature from this country, and Canadian authors still prefer to publish first in New York or London.

—The Coast and Geodetic Survey is about to publish a new map of the Yukon country, including the Klondike. It will be the most trustworthy in existence.

—An interesting feature of the Christmas issue of *Book News* is five pages of notes from current authors, signed in facsimile autographs, describing their intent in writing this or that book.

—French's bust of the late General Francis A. Walker, principal of the Institute of Technology in Boston, which has been secured by a general subscription of the undergraduates, is to be unveiled and formally presented to the institution on Jan. 5.

—Edna Lyall's novel of stage life, *Wayfaring Men*, is out in England but not yet here, so far as we can learn. She is already at work upon a North-country story, dealing with the English Revolution and the early

Jacobite plots in the reign of William and Mary.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Lamson, Wolfe & Co. Boston.
MADemoiselle DE BERNEY. By Pauline B. Mackie. pp. 272. \$1.50.

Pilgrim Press. Boston.
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TROUBLE AT ROUNDSTONE. By William E. Barton. pp. 144. 58 cents.

Leach, Shevell & Sanborn. Boston.
M. TULLI CICERONIS LAELIUS DE AMICITIA, with notes by Charles E. Bennett. pp. 123. 60 cents.

De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. Boston.
FOR PITY'S SAKE. By Sarah N. Carter. pp. 191. \$1.00.

Harper & Bros. New York.
PICTURESQUE SICILY. By W. A. Paton. pp. 384. \$2.50.

THE ROCK OF THE LION. By Molly Elliot Seawell. pp. 333. \$1.50.

JIMMY AND OTHERS. By Margaret S. Briscoe. pp. 326. \$1.50.

SECRETARY TO BAYNE, M. P. By W. Peit Ridge. pp. 265. \$1.25.

SPANISH JOHN. By William McLennan. pp. 271. \$1.50.

F. H. Revell Co. New York.

SYNONYMS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Rev. E. B. Girdlestone. pp. 346. \$3.00.

STUDIES IN HOME AND CHILD LIFE. By Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. pp. 257. \$1.00.

A LIFE FOR AFRICA. By E. C. Parsons. pp. 316. \$1.25.

PRACTICAL PRIMARY PLANS. By Israel P. Black. pp. 198. \$1.00.

E. R. Herrick & Co. New York.

DAILY SOUVENIRS. Selected by Rose Porter. pp. 149. \$1.00.

FOR MY LADY'S DESK, A Writing-Desk Book for Every Day. By Rose Porter. pp. 152. \$1.00.

THE OLD HOUSE. By Grace D. Boylan. pp. 112. \$1.00.

A MINCE PIE PRINCE. By E. D. Elton. pp. 73. \$1.25.

Century Co. New York.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1897. 2 vols. pp. 528, 528. Each \$2.00.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE. May to October, 1897. pp. 960. \$3.00.

D. Appleton & Co. New York.

NEW LETTERS OF NAPOLEON I. Translated by Lady Mary Loyd. pp. 380. \$2.00.

MEMORY AND ITS CULTIVATION. By F. W. Edridge-Green, M. D., F. R. C. S. pp. 311. \$1.50.

Doubleday & McClure Co. New York.

HYMNS THAT HAVE HELPED. Compiled by W. T. Stead. pp. 276. 75 cents.

PRAYERS FOR EVERY DAY. pp. 366. \$1.00.

Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.

AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS. By Maria R. Audubon. 2 vols. pp. 532, 554. \$7.50.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.

SOCIAL FACTS AND FORCES. By Washington Gladden. pp. 235. \$1.25.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. New York.

THE TEN LAWS. By E. B. Mason. pp. 196. 75 cents.

James Pott & Co. New York.

THE LEGEND OF THE THORN ROAD. By Evelyn N. Kerr. pp. 29.

James A. O'Connor. New York.

THE CONVERTED CATHOLIC. Edited by Father O'Connor. pp. 380. \$1.50.

J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia.

MEN, WOMEN AND MANNERS IN COLONIAL TIMES. By S. G. Fisher. 2 vols. pp. 390, 393. Each \$1.50.

A. C. McClurg & Co. Chicago.

CHRISTIANITY THE WORLD-RELIGION. By John H. Burton, D. D. pp. 412. \$1.50.

AN IMPERIAL LOVER. By M. Inlay Taylor. pp. 377. \$1.25.

THOUGHTS AND THEORIES OF LIFE AND EDUCATION. By J. L. Spaulding. pp. 226. \$1.00.

A DAUGHTER OF TWO NATIONS. By Ella G. McClelland. pp. 308. \$1.25.

PAPER COVERS

Oliver Ditson Co. Boston.

MOTHER GOOSE SONGS WITHOUT WORDS. By L. E. Orth. pp. 99. \$1.25.

PIANO CLASSICS. Vol. III. pp. 128. \$1.00.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.

MARY W. SHELLEY. By Elbert Hubbard. 10 cents.

Johns Hopkins Press. Baltimore.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. By J. W. Champman, Jr., Ph. D., LL. D.

Damrell & Upham. Boston.

JIMMIE AND HIS DARLIN'. By Aunt Martha. pp. 75.

F. S. Blanchard & Co. Worcester.

FLASHES FROM MY FORGE. By Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D. pp. 64.

MAGAZINES

December. *GOOD HOUSEKEEPING*.—EXPOSITOR.

—BOOKSELLER.—CHRISTIANITY IN EARNEST.

—EDUCATION EXTENSION.

January. *FRANK LESLIE'S*.—ABBOTT COURANT.—BIBLIOTHECA SACRA.

Of Harvard's total registration, 3,803 in all departments, over one-half live in Massachusetts, and next to this number comes the New York registration, 378. Every State and Territory but one has students at the university. Canada has forty-four young men at Cambridge and England seven. Outside of these countries eight other nations are represented.

Japan as the Year Closes

Affairs Governmental

The political pot is on the fire once more and steam and noise are much in evidence. Count Okuma, the most popular, progressive and picturesque—if such an adjective can be applied to a one-legged hero—member of the cabinet, has resigned his portfolio, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Baron Nishi, who knows perhaps more about Russia than any other Japanese statesman. The cabinet has succeeded in sloughing off along with its most popular its most unpopular member, viz., the minister of education. This responsible post is now held by Dr. Hamao, since 1894 president of the Imperial University. He is a ripe student and also a man of affairs. He received in 1887 from Cambridge University (England) the honorary degree of Doctor of Law, and has filled many responsible positions in the educational and political world. The appointment is hailed with universal approbation and together with several other changes connected therewith seems to indicate a more just and liberal conduct of educational affairs. This is greatly to be desired. The department had been stigmatized previously as a "haunted house" or "den of monsters." Certain it is that common school teachers throughout the country had felt at liberty, if not under obligations, to antagonize Christianity and other Western ideas until, strange to say, the schools had fallen behind the army in such matters as freedom of religious belief and foreign intercourse. We trust an end—or at least the beginning of an end—has come to such narrow, out-of-date notions as have been assiduously taught young children during recent years.

Parliament and Politics

An imperial rescript, convening the Diet for Dec. 21, has just been issued. Politics are in as much of a muddle as they appear to have been in New York city before its recent election. No one can predict what the outcome will be. The Matsukata cabinet has been in power a year and two months, a long time for modern Japan. As recently reorganized five of its posts are held by Satsuma men, the remaining four by men from as many different provinces. "Old Satsuma" is certainly to the front once more, and if the cry of clan rule is not raised by the opposition it will be surprising indeed. A large majority of the members are hostile to the present cabinet. The only question is, As they belong to different camps can they be sufficiently united in their opposition to vote together? Even the business men who have hitherto supported Count Matsukata and his colleagues are beginning to weaken, especially on the matters of enlarging the army and of increasing the land tax. No one expects the present cabinet to live many months longer, but all except extreme partisans hope it will pull through the winter session of the Diet. There is a deep popular undertone calling for Marquis Ito to take the reins of administration once more. Responsible party government, with clear and important distinctions between the different cliques, is still far from a reality in the seething personal politics of present day Japan.

Chrysanthemums Galore

Just as he went out of office Count Okuma gave a noteworthy garden party, that the public might feast on its hungry eyes on the thousands of rare plants at his beautiful villa in a suburb of Tokyo. Of course chrysanthemums were the great attraction at this season of the year. It is stated that there were 850 varieties, "the culls of over 4,000 plants." Think of one shrub containing 1,200 blossoms—"a grand sight, marvelous in the luxuriance of its vigor and the lavishness of the care that must have been bestowed on it." Among the specialties there were also "a large number of unimagined novelties."

Matters Missionary

The various fall meetings have been charac-

terized by an intense spiritual longing, helpful fellowship and quiet, practical planning. The condition outside the church is more hopeful than that within, though the inner core of nearly every organization is still sound and vigorous. Even in conservative Kyushu there is a feeling on the part of the public that Christianity must come in or the country cannot be saved and held to high ideals. What Mr. Rowland writes from the extreme north to *Mission News*, the latest journalistic venture of the Japan Mission of the A. B. C. F. M., may be predicated of nearly every part of the empire: "Those who have been visiting us think the Hokkaido a most encouraging field and the present a time of hope. This confirms the opinion of us who are here."

The mission finds special cause for thanksgiving this month in the recovery, actual or promised, of its four typhoid patients, the return to Japan since Sept. 1, after an invigorating furlough in the United States, of fourteen adult missionaries and the welcoming of one new arrival, the opening at Kyoto of a theological training class with six students and others in prospect, enhanced freedom of action along several lines of service and the increasing hopefulness of the general situation. *Per contra*, it regrets the necessity, largely financial, that has compelled it to close up direct work in Kumamoto and all that region, retaining only two out of six outstations in the western half of Kyushu. It is trying to turn a necessity into a virtue by stimulating the local churches to self-support, no easy task in these hard times.

Two girls' schools, one in Osaka and one in Okayama, in which the mission has a deep interest, although no direct supervision, have recently taken a resolute stand for their Christian principles in the face of heavy embarrassments and alluring temptations. The Okayama Orphan Asylum has passed through a fiery trial marked by six tiny graves, temporary prostration of some of its industries, a large unpaid rice and medicine bill and keen distress, but is emerging purer and stronger than for months past, perhaps ever before.

At a recent all-day meeting for prayer and conference of the Kumiai Christians of central Japan it was decided to try to raise \$30,000 as a permanent fund for the Home Missionary Society, and \$1,800 of the amount was subscribed on the spot. The enthusiasm shown was something remarkable. These are a few of the straws that show which way the current sets, or, to express the same sentiment more poetically, we close this letter with Dr. M. I. Gordon's translation of "an exquisite Japanese poem," quoted recently by a Christian professor in the Tokyo Imperial University when asked his opinion as to the prospect of Christianity in Japan:

Though distant the hills where the cherry trees bloom,
The breezes waft hither their peerless perfume.

Okayama, Japan.

J. H. P.

Paris Notes

The sunshine through the autumn months has made the weather seem like a continued "rare day in June." It is a great contrast with the same months of last year, when the rain came day after day until dreariness was an unbroken monotony. The spirits of the people seem to correspond with the brightness of the skies and the streets have abounded with vivacity and good cheer. This favorable climatic condition postpones the departure of the large number of Americans who seek the Riviera and Egypt for their sojourn in winter.

Political unrest is less pronounced at present. France rejoices and res's tranquil in the alliance with Russia, which has been so strongly emphasized by President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg. The Malmé ministry has held public favor and power for a longer period than is usual, and this in itself gives a certain stability to feeling and fixes more deeply the popularity of the republic with

the people. The growing conviction of the thoughtful is that the republic has come to stay. Notwithstanding a certain fickleness attributed to the French nature, the present government, proclaimed on Sept. 4, 1870, has remained in face of the royalties of Europe and has grown in strength through all changes and opposition. This is a good record and is a prophecy of long life.

The tariff is not a prohibition against the presence of Americans in Paris. The hotels are thriving on their patronage, the streets are alive with their active presence and the shops rejoice in their purchases. An American hears his native tongue on omnibus and tram, in galleries of art, in social gathering and in unexpected places. One may soon learn to feel at home when so much greets his eye and ear to remind him of the land he has left. The tendency of the cosmopolitan to have no local habitation or name is seen in the large number of our countrymen and women who become restless through their travels and find it difficult to adapt themselves to the environments and requirements of a fixed abode. If all our good people follow this example, what will become of our own institutions and country?

The new ambassador, General Porter, and Mrs. Porter have already won a place of large regard by their character, affability and hospitality. We may rejoice that their home will be a source of gracious influences. The opening service for English-speaking students in the Latin Quarter on a recent Sunday evening, under the direction of Rev. James D. Paxton, was largely attended. His address and that of Hon. John Wanamaker were listened to with sympathetic attention and gave great satisfaction.

The American Art Association, of which Mr. Rodman Wanamaker is president, is lodged in its new and convenient quarters at No. 9, Quai de Conti. The rooms are furnished with every tasteful comfort, and ought to make glad the heart of the art student in Paris.

Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., preached in the American Church on Rue de Berri during his stay in Paris. The vigor, freshness and moral earnestness of the sermon indicated that the doctor has lost none of his power since he left New York in May last. The work of the McAll Mission has had the attentive consideration of Mrs. Parkhurst, the president of the American McAll Association, during her three weeks here. The personal knowledge of the spirit, detail and progress of the work will be a valuable and practical contribution to what she may have to say and propose to the friends of this mission in America in behalf of its useful evangelical work in France.

There has been an interesting reception to the Church of l'Etoile of a priest of the Roman Church. He is a man of culture and ability. The struggle has been going on in his mind for a long time, until now he has taken the decisive step to identify himself with the Reformed Church of France. The address given on this occasion, Nov. 7, was listened to by an audience which packed the auditorium. He is one of several who have taken this stand within a few years past. The leaven of the gospel will work when it is put into the minds and hearts of men. There is encouragement in the knowledge of changes taking place which cannot be tabulated. The American Church as a center of Christian influence is sympathetically affiliated with all the good work which is going on. The large attendance upon its services justifies the place it occupies and the claims it makes.

The effort which the American Church in Berlin is making to secure a church edifice and house is worthy of the sympathies and benefactions of Christians in America. There should be union churches in every center of American residence and travel in Europe, where our countrymen may find the conserving and helpful influences of a worship dear to them.

GERRISH.

Our Readers' Forum

THE OVERSUPPLY OF CHURCHES

Rev. Daniel F. Bradley through your columns calls my attention to home missionary work in South Dakota. As I have never brought any charges against our Congregational society, I do not propose to question his statements in this particular case. Without doubt all the other leading denominations would make a similar claim, as they have in Washington and elsewhere. I have never charged any one of the denominations with an un-Christian method in the conduct of their missions. But all together the denominations have brought to pass a most un-Christian and disgraceful state of things. I leave to those who may desire it the task of taking apart the wretched combination and locating the blame.

The average Eastern reader would gather from such items as that of Mr. Bradley that South Dakota had been very judiciously, even religiously, dealt with in the matter of planting churches. But we take down our United States census report and find that South Dakota has a population of 328,000, round numbers, and 1,589 religious organizations, one for every 200. Massachusetts has a population of 2,238,000 and 2,594 religious organizations, one for every 800. South Dakota is four times as heavily churchd as Massachusetts. If three churches out of four in that young State were weeded out, the people would then be as well off for the "means of grace" as the people of the oldest State in the Union. This condition of things strikes me as a little peculiar. It is not at all surprising that somebody should feel called upon to "rise and explain."

J. H. ECOB.

[We have not questioned, nor has Dr. Bradley, the evil of multiplying churches in small communities. The right to do this with missionary money is not defended by Congregationalists or Presbyterians. It is defended by some denominations. For example, the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, representing the "Christian" denomination, referring to a community of 600 inhabitants with three churches, in which two other churches were trying to get a foothold, asks, "Why must those Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists in that 'Missouri town,' maintain their sectarian names till outsiders come in with the heavenly name alone, and why must the coming in be called a 'sectarian crusade'?"

But our objection to Dr. Ecob's method of treatment of this subject is illustrated in the above note from him. He says that South Dakota is four times as heavily churchd as Massachusetts. He omits to state that Massachusetts is sixty-seven times as densely populated as South Dakota. There are four people to the square mile in one State and 269 in the other. Does he really expect people to believe that 328,000 people scattered or in small communities throughout 77,650 square miles of territory would be as well off for the means of grace if they had only as many churches to the thousand persons as 2,238,000 settled in 8,315 square miles, more than two-thirds of them in large cities? THE EDITORS.]

MORE ABOUT LYNCHING

[A wife and mother, a prominent officer in the Christian Endeavor State organization in the South, writes us in behalf of the victims of Negro criminals, not in defense of lynching, but in urgent pleading for the protection of innocent and helpless women from nameless outrage. She closes her letter with two horrible instances of crime which have occurred in neighboring communities, and offers a suggestion of a remedy for these revolting brutalities which we heartily indorse.—EDITORS.]

A terrible case is in point in an adjoining county. The victim is only eight or ten years old. The assailant was a neighbor of whom she felt no fear. He was punished in three months by a sentence of death. The governor

commuted it to life imprisonment, which means a pardon in a few years. The governor's effigy was burned in the town the night the prisoner was smuggled off in a box car to the prison, and that county will run no risks of "executive clemency" in the next case.

Only last week another child was similarly abused. Twelve years ago the villain was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years for incest. After serving three years, "leading a faultless life in prison" he was pardoned, and the daughter who was the result of the first crime was the victim of the second. Court being in session, the trial was speedy. A jury of fathers of little girls sends him back to the prison for ten years, to be again pardoned, in all probability!

There is a remedy that I believe would stop these terrible experiences, which make the life of any girl or woman in this region from three years to eighty one of constant fear and anxiety. It lies in the surgeon's knife. If instead of lynching the criminal he were made physically incapable of further crimes, the disgrace that would attend that condition would be an effective addition to imprisonment and rapidly reduce the percentage of the "heirs of immorality."

Since our fathers and brothers, our husbands and sons will not protect us, some day the women will rise in their might and force the men to do what fear of unpopularity as office seekers prevents them from doing now. And then our daughters and granddaughters may have the safety which we now so much need.

DR. COX'S PECULIARITIES

Dr. Storrs's reference to Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox in his address at the meeting of the American Board at New Haven recalled an incident at the meeting of the Board in Cleveland, O., in 1861, at which Drs. Cox and Storrs were both present. The meetings were held in the First Presbyterian Church and soon after the opening of the first session one of the officers of the society came forward and requested all corporate members in the audience to take seats on the stage. Whereupon Dr. Cox, who was on the platform, arose, with all the dignity and presence so natural to him, and said, "I should be very glad to see the corporate members on the platform, but hope never to see them on the stage." Imagine his consternation had he been at New Haven, where the stage was filled with them.

The doctor was very fond of the use of Latin phrases and he is said to have prefaced his address to the throne of grace with, "O, thou who art the *ne plus ultra*, and the *sine qua non* of all that is good and great." This was before the days of Pullman sleepers, and when he arrived at my house early in the morning almost his first remark was that he had not enjoyed a good night's rest this month. It being the first day of October, this was not so surprising as it might have been otherwise. The good doctor was not always conscious of the lapse of time. Remaining in Cleveland over the Sabbath he was invited to preach in the aforesaid church in the evening. His subject was the Book of Revelation and he became so absorbed in his favorite theme that it was twenty minutes past ten when he finished his discourse.

D. F. A.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND POLITICS

In your issue of Nov. 4 Archbishop Corrigan's letter to the rectors of his archdiocese is quoted as follows: "The Catholic hierarchy has now been established in this country about 100 years. In all that period can a single syllable be adduced emanating from the Roman pontiff for the purpose of directing our ballot?" It may be pertinent to remind your readers of Pope Leo's Encyclical of November, 1885, one paragraph of which is as follows:

Every Catholic should rigidly adhere to the teachings of the Roman pontiffs, especially in the matter of modern liberty, which already, under the semblance of honesty of purpose, leads to harm and destruction. We exhort all Catholics who would devote careful attention to public matters to take an active part in all municipal affairs and elections, and to favor the principles of the church in all public services, meetings and gatherings. All Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life in the countries where they live. They must penetrate, wherever possible, in the administration of civil affairs; must constantly exert the utmost vigilance and energy to prevent the usages of liberty from going beyond the limits fixed by God's law. All Catholics should do all in their power to cause the constitutions of States and legislation to be modeled in the principles of the true church. All Catholic writers and journalists should never lose for an instant from view the above prescriptions.

The above prescriptions emanating from the Roman pontiff seem very clearly to enjoin the full use of the ballot and to direct that it be used for a specific end: viz., to restrain liberty according to the "principles of the true church." Whatever else failed in the recent election in New York, evidently "rum and Romanism" did not. S. H. L.

Woman's Board Prayer Meeting

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, DEC. 24

The leader, Mrs. Capron, gave an interesting exposition on the three "exceedings" mentioned in the first and second chapters of Ephesians. First the "Exceeding greatness of his power to usward." We see his power in nature, in the universe not only, but in ourselves to will and to do his pleasure. Second, "The exceeding riches of his grace." Our lives on the earth are but a small part of the great sweep of eternity. We look for spiritual riches in the ages to come but God expects us to enjoy them here in the darkness; even here we may be filled with the Holy Ghost. Third, the exceeding abundance that gives us more than we can ask or think.

Mrs. Kellogg mentioned a lady who had become a generous giver to our Lord's work through the influence of an address by Mr. Moody on giving the tenth, the blessedness of giving and doing to others, to bring others in touch with our Lord and his work.

Mrs. Capron drew attention to the topic for prayer on the calendar for the day, For Those Who Are Trying to Enlist Others, and pressed home the question, "How much have we tried to interest those about us in missionary work?" Can we all think of one whom we have persistently tried to enlist in it? We may not be able to change the heart, but we can give information. We cannot create faith and zeal, but we can stimulate them by imparting knowledge. There is the greatest encouragement for effort at the present time. The change going on in India is remarkable, especially among the women, who are coming to the Bible women in flocks to be taught of Christ.

Mrs. Schneider paid a warm tribute to Mrs. Temple of Framingham, who in her lifetime was an indefatigable worker, circulating leaflets and periodicals, sending money and rousing others, an example of the power of one filled with the Spirit of Christ. A letter was read from Miss Newton of Foochow, China, containing an account of an interesting woman's meeting in connection with the recent annual meeting of the Foochow Mission. A closing prayer was offered in behalf of China that recent movements which seem to threaten important changes in the empire may result favorably for the progress of the gospel.

The stream of the memory of good things is one of the rivers that Dante found in Paradise, and it was the flow of grateful memories that gushed in the new song as John heard it. The best of earth flows into heaven to enrich its life.—E. T. Fairbanks.

Club Celebrations of Forefathers' Day

Enthusiastic Gatherings from Boston to San Francisco

BOSTON

The celebration Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, lacked none of those accessory elements which, when properly conceived and executed, add so much to the success of an occasion like this. The ladies were present in such large numbers that the first balcony was called into requisition, a few tables being spread there as well as in the lower hall. It was something of an anomaly to have ladies at the table of honor, but why do not the wives of the officers and invited guests belong there as properly as the long line of ex-presidents that have usually graced this table on previous Forefathers' nights?

The reception, in Lorimer Hall, before the supper was unusually informal and enjoyable. An innovation was introduced there in the form of two solos by Mrs. Bradbury, whose singing then and later in the larger hall, as well as that of Mr. Hitchcock, gave universal satisfaction. The instrumental music, furnished by the Damon Sisters' orchestra and Organist Stone, was no less agreeable. Equally deserving of commendation was the souvenir program from both the literary and the artistic point of view. Dr. Barton, in gathering his felicitous and quite uncommon quotations, must have taken down from the shelves many dusty tomes.

Certain features of Forefathers' night celebrations appear to have established themselves. For instance, the appearance of some representative of the State or city has come to be expected. Both the governor and lieutenant governor being unavailable, Postmaster Henry A. Thomas was impressed into service to discharge that function. Perhaps the most novel of the premeditated features, however, was the poem of Mr. Edward A. Church on *The Good Old Times*. It was a bright and clever characterization of the days that have gone as contrasted with this lively age in which we live, whose peculiarities and foibles were hit off most readily. If there were any in the audience who anticipated from the subject on the program a sedate eulogy in praise of the Forefathers, they must have been happily disappointed by Mr. Church's pleasing verses, nearly every one of which caused smiles and laughter.

An unexpected element was the address of Mr. George A. Smith, a former mayor of Halifax in Yorkshire, Eng. Happening to be in this city, whence he took his wife eight years ago, he was asked to voice the greeting of English Congregationalists which it had been hoped Dr. Berry would bring. Mr. Smith showed himself a ready extemporaneous speaker, and his warm and friendly words left a decidedly pleasant impression both of himself and of the growing strength of the fellowship between American and English Congregationalists.

To Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., was assigned the theme, *The Young Pilgrim in the Church*. Drawing his illustrations from wide observations all over the world, he impressed upon the audience first of all the fact that young Pilgrim still exists and is to be found as a distinct type quite as much in Nebraska and Minnesota as in Massachusetts. He has much of the Puritan spirit, and cherishes decided convictions regarding the sanctity of the Sabbath, worldly amusements and other practical issues of the day. He is heroic. Most of all he desires to see and to know God.

Pres. W. E. Barton's address was pervaded with those qualities which belong to real and effective eloquence. Starting in a playful spirit he moved on to the more serious aspects of his theme, pointing out the service which the Pilgrim rendered not only to his own age but to the ages which have followed the landing at Plymouth. The highest ambition of these early colonizers was to be stepping-stones in

the upward march of the race. They would not impose upon us their creed, but it behooves us to incarnate in our national life those virtues which we associate with them. Dr. Barton's final illustration was particularly felicitous. He pointed out the fact that Elisha never wore the mantle of Elijah, even though he asked that it might be bequeathed to him. He was a man of altogether different spirit and did a different work from that of his predecessor. So may we depart widely from external likeness to the Pilgrims, but we need to preserve among modern conditions their spirit and to crave a double portion of it.

There was naturally great eagerness to hear Rev. C. M. Lamson, D. D., the new president of the American Board. It has been long since he has spoken on a public occasion in Boston. Meantime his election to one of the highest positions within the gift of the denomination has created a desire to know more of the man and of his style of thought. He received a warm welcome. His address, a written one, was delivered with much animation. He elaborated the thought that the spirit of Congregational churches today is the spirit of the Pilgrim. Our churches are still on their way from their earlier homes to places more sacred. He applied this thought first of all to theology, declaring that the Pilgrim church could tolerate an old theology or a new theology, but it could not tolerate no theology. We need not attempt to rebuild the structure of faith which the Pilgrims reared, but we are over and over again to discover Plymouth Rock, and to strive for a vital creed that will be in the blood and throb in the heart, brain and hand.

Again, the Pilgrim church is on its way toward an essential, rather than a formal, union with the state. An unpatriotic Congregationalist is a contradiction. The church of today is not to preach politics, but it is to preach to politics. The Pilgrim church is also moving toward a more universal conception of the world, to a deeper interest in world-wide missions. Massachusetts gave birth to the foreign mission idea, and she is still a leader. The church must not be provincial. Self-interest is incompatible with the Pilgrim church. It was the Pilgrim church rather than Columbus that discovered America, and its possibilities belong to its discoverers. It has a sacred history, but it is on the way to something far more sacred.

The problem of missions is the most serious one for the Congregational churches today. We have great theological questions that may interest or weary us, but we must ask of theology, first, is it true, and then what is it doing. What is modern theology doing for men of the street? If the church does not convert the world, it will itself perish. We are saved by the faith that converts others.

ESSEX

This club was fortunate enough to secure the secretary of the commonwealth, William M. Olin, as speaker. His subject was *The Bradford Manuscript*, of which he is the official custodian. He traced the history of the transfer from the Fulham library to the vault in the State House, explaining the condition by which the commonwealth is bound in accepting it, and the safe measures adopted looking toward the preservation of the manuscript. He found in the celebrated Mayflower compact a reason why Massachusetts is a "commonwealth" and not a "state," quoting as evidence the words, "the general good of the colony." He was convinced from expert testimony upon both paper and writing that the document was the original one, written as early as 1630. Under a provisional act of the legislature a facsimile copy will soon be published. It will include portraits of Senator Hoar, Ambassador Bayard, Archbishop Temple, Dr. Creighton, Bishop of London, and Governor Wolcott.

There is no picture of Governor Bradford extant. The manuscript rests in a plush case upon a safe in the State House during the day, but at night is placed within, beyond danger of theft or defacement. The reason which Secretary Olin assigned for its residence in the Fulham Library was that the manuscript contained a large number of entries of births, marriages and deaths which, it was doubtless thought, should have been recorded in the "registrar's office" in Fulham. Hence it was sent there.

NEWTON

At the meeting of the Newton, Mass., Club a remarkably instructive address was given by Rev. E. C. Porter on *The Gradual Transition from That Day to This*, as illustrated in the government, the courts, the church, the militia and other institutions. It was voted that hereafter the club should hold but five meetings a year, dropping the December meeting, and that ladies should be eligible as members and officers.

NORTH BRISTOL

The usual patriotic meeting for this special celebration was held in Taunton, Mass., at Broadway Church. A large attendance was recorded, President Welles being in the chair. The gathering was made unusually successful by appropriate musical selections and a warm spirit of sociability. Rev. E. W. Shurtleff read an original poem on *The Voyage of the Mayflower*, which brought forth many congratulations.

BERKSHIRE

In Pittsfield, Mass., at the parish house of First Church, the annual celebration was held Dec. 21. A New England dinner was served, and then Rev. J. H. Twichell of Hartford spoke on *Our Puritan Forefathers as They Were in Their Day*.

ASHUELOT

Keene, N. H., was the meeting place, Dec. 21. An hour and a half of social greetings preceded the dinner, and thereafter the exercises were interspersed by select music. The address was by Rev. Dr. Smith Baker on *The Pilgrim Idea of Citizenship*.

ASCUTNEY

The parlors and dining-room of the hotel at West Lebanon, N. H., were filled for the celebration on the afternoon of Dec. 22. An ample dinner, varied and enjoyable music and an address by Rev. A. E. Dunning were the principal features.

NEW YORK

The regular meeting was held at the St. Denis, Dec. 20. The subject, *The Making of Our Nation*, brought out several speakers of renown, each with an appropriate topic: The Huguenots, Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D.; The Dutch, Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, D. D.; The English, Rev. A. J. Lyman, D. D.; and The Roman Catholics, Rev. Sylvester Malone, venerable pastor of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn. The last named was a guest of an unusual character. Some of his sentences are noteworthy: "Providence certainly wills that the English-speaking race should predominate in America, and that Spain and France should have little except a place in American history." "The English-speaking race, though it left the unity of the faith, never left the solid principles of justice as a common right for all." "The Catholic people have wonderfully progressed since I was first able to observe them sixty years ago in my adopted country. If they have been slow they have been sure, and the republic need not fear. American people themselves are realizing this fact, for they are not lending themselves to organizations based on uncharitableness and injustice."

PITTSBURG

This club met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Evans for its special gathering, Dec. 21. The Forefathers' Day address was by Rev. C. E. Merrill of Steubenville, O., and another topic of interest was a Yankee in Spain, on which Rev. J. H. Bausman spoke.

CLEVELAND

The meeting was at Washington Street Church, nearly a hundred partaking of the good cheer. Dr. J. W. Simpson of Cincinnati, late of Marietta, was the speaker on the topic Qualities in the Pilgrim Fathers Which Are Imperatively Needed in Modern Life. He spoke with vigor and eloquence of simplicity, sincerity, courage, devotion and conviction, as needed today.

INDIANAPOLIS

At the banquet in the Denison Hotel 100 covers were laid. Dr. N. A. Hyde presided and made an introductory address. Gov. J. A. Mount spoke on The Puritan Home. The Pilgrim Soldier, Capt. Miles Standish, was exploited by Mayor J. S. Ostrander of Richmond. Hon. N. C. Butler, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, spoke on the Manliness of Puritanism. The Puritan of the Future and The Pilgrim's Progress were the subjects, respectively, of Rev. W. B. Lord and J. E. Cleland, Esq. The Philharmonic Club sang and there was orchestral music. The souvenir programs were illustrated with cuts obtained from Plymouth.

CHICAGO

The speaker of the evening was Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson of New York. The attendance was good, Dr. J. G. Johnson presiding. The speaker brought A Message from the Pilgrims to the Men of Today. It was a message of faith and duty—faith in the sovereignty and majesty of God, in righteousness, in the nobility of a life of trust in God, in discharging one's duty because it is duty, because one believes in God and in the certain triumph of right. The address was somewhat serious in tone, but it was by no means devoid of pleasant and appropriate anecdote. Its intention was fully realized, as found in the emphasis put on the sufficiency of faith in the sovereignty of God, with what that involves, to surmount the difficulties of the present day. The address was manly, far-reaching in its thought, and altogether worthy of its author and of the audience.

MINNESOTA

The club met Dec. 21 at the First Church, Minneapolis. The announcement was unique and artistic and the attendance was large. Rev. Messrs. E. S. Pressey, C. B. Moody, S. G. Updyke and F. A. Sumner responded to appropriate toasts at the dinner table. A stereopticon address followed in the audience-room on The Men of the Mayflower by Rev. C. H. Taintor of Chicago. The lecturer presented in a vivid and interesting way the story of the Pilgrim Fathers.

SAN FRANCISCO

The celebration was held, Dec. 20, at the First Church. Eighty sat down to the tables. The topic was The Pilgrims' Part—Past and Present—in the Human Struggle for Liberty. The addresses were by Rev. William Rader, Religious Liberty; Rev. G. C. Adams, D. D., Civil Liberty; President Jordan, Intellectual Liberty; Professor Babcock, Industrial Liberty. Dr. Adams was elected president for the new year, with a new constitution somewhat modifying the former régime.

The *London Chronicle*, commenting on the failure of the engineers and their employers to agree and the consequent impending prolongation of a fierce labor contest which has already done grievous harm to British trade and industrial interests, says: "Workmen may now test for themselves the edge of the knife which is put to their throats. Employers may ask

themselves whether the new propaganda, with its reversion to mid-century methods, its effacement of the whole principle of mutuality in the conduct of industry, its indifference to the character, the customs, the spirit of the workers, is likely to be good for trade or good for their own workshops. We are confident that it will not be good, and that even at the eleventh hour they would be wise in their own interests to have peace instead of a sword."

Y. P. S. C. E.

PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, Jan. 9-15. Our Temptations and Their Conquest. Heb. 4: 11-16.

Only a few weeks ago we were talking about our sins and how to get rid of them. We were like patients in a hospital consulting concerning release from pain and disease. Now we are like soldiers conferring on the eve of battle with regard to the various kinds of armor. Our problem now is not to get rid of that which has rooted itself in our moral natures, and which, if left there, will surely undo us, but to protect ourselves from the cunning hosts of iniquity lying in ambush for our souls. Let us ever keep clear this distinction between temptation and sin. Because the former so often appears like an angel of light, because it renews its assaults with every new day, we are not to conclude that we are not Christians at all. On the other hand, the presence of temptation is one evidence that we are making progress towards Christ. If life had in it no element of struggle, if we were conscious of no easily besetting temptations, then we might properly fear that we had come to a dead halt in our Christian experience, or were, indeed, retrograding.

This does not mean that we are to court temptation. When Jesus taught us to pray that we be not led into it his infinite tenderness was taking account of our poor, frail humanity. He would spare us all unnecessary tests. Every one needs to take this petition on his lips every morning. If he be strongly tempted to drink, why should he go past a saloon from whose door will issue the enticing fumes? If he is sure that a certain set of companions will give forth influences sure to draw him downward, then let him forswear their acquaintance altogether. No one is so strong that he can trifle with temptation. If duty calls him, if he can reach his place of work only by passing the saloon, if unprofitable companionship is forced upon him by the conditions of his life, that is one thing. But let these unfavorable situations be shunned if it be possible.

There will come a time in his life when a man must march bravely up to temptations and battle with them, as did Jesus in the wilderness and in Gethsemane. None of us can escape these square up-and-down conflicts. We are wise if, imitating Jesus again, we go apart from our fellowmen a little while and face the enemy of our souls and wrestle with him, calling upon God all the while for the help that is so close at hand.

But for these ordeals, which come sooner or later, which come, we may say, in the battle of almost every day, a man may be preparing himself, in other words be constantly re-enforcing himself. There is a power in good companionship as well as in evil. Consort with those who follow Christ, who meet together to pray for strength and courage. Avail yourself of the sacraments of the church. Open your soul to all the wholesome influences that come from good pictures, good music, good books. Look up at noontime for a moment into the unclouded blue of heaven, and again when night studs the firmament with stars. Above all gaze at the great Captain of our salvation and learn, as did Paul, how human weakness and irresolution can be transformed into the might before which temptation goes down.

News from the Churches

Meetings to Come

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, PILGRIM HALL, Jan. 3, 10 A. M. Theme, The Man and the Ideal. Speaker, Rev. W. H. Bolster, D. D., Dorchester.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING, under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, every Friday at 11 A. M.

Benevolent Societies

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House. Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32, Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer. AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 La Salle Street.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 1 and 2, Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including work of former New West Commission).—Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty academies in the West and South, ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices: 10 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; Charles F. Wyman, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—Gifts should be sent to Arthur G. Stanwood, Treasurer, 790 Building, Boston. Applications for aid to Rev. E. B. Palmer, Room 9, Congregational House.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. M. H. Whitesey, New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Conn. Form of a bequest: I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert your request), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpits in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Sec.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 287 Hanover Street, Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 10.30 A. M., Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to E. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 287 Hanover Street. Requests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS

The annual recurrence of the commemoration of the Pilgrims' arrival on these shores could hardly be forgotten by our people, even if Congregational Clubs alone celebrated the anniversary. But more and more are individual churches recognizing the day. This year in many places the special exercises were conducted by men's clubs—a peculiarly appropriate object for their activities and attention.

An Iowa church paid a delicate tribute to the founders of our church and State in its selection of dates for organization and recognition. True to the spirit of their ancestors, the little ones also are eager to help, and their baby hands are doing yeomen's service in this State. But we must not weigh them down too heavily in their tender years.

A Massachusetts Congregational Club, whose last meeting is reported with others on another page, has reduced its number of meetings by one, but has made good the decrease by the brotherly act of providing that every meeting shall practically be a ladies' night.

The experiment of holding the evening service at five o'clock is being tried here and there. It surely has this advantage—that it leaves a free, restful evening to be spent in the home.

How many church members can stand be-

side those in a college town of Massachusetts in the matter of committing Scripture to memory?

Some Wisconsin churches are having their trials. Sympathy and prayer are ours to give. Perhaps our obligations do not end there.

Women's societies may profitably consider and safely imitate the recent action of one of their order in a Western State.

Outspoken gratitude will be outdone in an Illinois church by a heroic act of benevolence.

Two Bay State pastors replaced the regulation Christmas sermon by unique productions.

Nebraska items reveal cases of urgent need, as well as of vigorous and self-reliant effort.

FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE

Iowa College is beginning to take on age, and next June will celebrate her semi-centennial anniversary. The institution is already preparing for that interesting event. Commencement will be delayed a week to accommodate the many friends of the college. An increased attendance this year finds the chapel too small to seat all the students, about two-thirds of whom usually attend the exercises, which are not compulsory. Friday mornings, at President Gates's chapel talk, the assembly room is crowded.

Through the generosity of Miss Carrie Rand the college now has a commodious gymnasium for women. This beautiful and much-needed building was erected in memory of Miss Rand's father and brother, both of whom bore the name E. D. Rand. President Gates has returned from his European trip greatly refreshed and invigorated.

The college has just lost one of its warmest and staunchest friends in the death of Rev. J. M. Chamberlain, who came to Iowa nearly forty years ago, for a time was pastor of Plymouth Church, Des Moines, and for thirty-six years was a trustee of the college. He gave liberal contributions to the institution and served as librarian.

Prof. L. F. Parker has issued a pamphlet that reveals a great deal of research and study entitled *Puritan Faith, Rather than French Atheism, the Parent of American Liberties*. The paper was read before the last State association and has considerable historical value.

There have been a number of changes in the pastoral forces in the last few months. Rev. Edwin Ewell has resigned at Clarion after a successful pastorate, and Rev. S. J. Beach has taken up the work. Rev. C. C. Otis has resigned at Charles City to enter evangelistic work. The Charles City church, after a short wait for a new leader, has called Rev. Wilson Denney of Nebraska, who soon begins work. He was during a previous period a pastor in this State. South Church in Rochester, N. Y., has taken Rev. G. L. Hanscom, who served the New Hampton church successfully for years, and Rev. Benjamin St. John has resigned the pastorate of the North Park Church, Des Moines, after a pastorate of a dozen years, to become State missionary. Many of our churches are holding successful evangelistic services now. Mr. Fred B. Smith, for several years secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Dubuque, is doing excellent work of that nature.

Tabor College is having a prosperous year. The attendance is larger than for several years. The courses have been strengthened and the quality of the class work is of a high order. The library has outgrown its present quarters and new alcoves are being added. A new gymnasium has been fitted with additional apparatus. The religious interest is high and the students have recently made a liberal contribution for the support of Miss

Effe Chambers, a missionary in Turkey and a graduate of Tabor. The institution is widening its constituency and has a bright outlook.

W. W. G.

MEMORIALS DEDICATED

A recent Sunday service of the Winter Hill Church, Somerville, attracted a congregation which taxed the auditorium to its utmost seating capacity. It was the occasion of the unveiling of the new memorial windows, which are set in the chancel of the edifice. Dedication exercises were held morning and afternoon, the former being marked by appropriate Scripture and music and a sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. L. Noyes, whose theme was *The Revelation of God in Nature and in Christ*. The afternoon service was a Sunday school festival, at which a history of the church windows and an address by the pastor were especially interesting. The new windows are largely the gift of those connected with the Sunday school, the primary department of which made the first effort for the gift. Later the Ladies' Sewing Society added generously to the fund.

The central window, a gift from a former member of the school in honor of his parents, represents Hoffman's figure of Christ speaking the Beatitudes with radiant face and an attitude of welcome. The colors are rich and

esting Biblical themes, such as: *The Inspiration of the Bible, Its Various Versions, Higher Criticism, The Sacred Canon, The Bible in Civilization and Literature*, by professors from Pacific Seminary and the State University, by lawyers, ministers and teachers. This year the same set of lecturers are discoursing on the books of the Old Testament. The pastor, Rev. G. B. Hatch, has just returned from a visit to his old Massachusetts home refreshed and stimulated by contact with Eastern scenes and people. His recent sermon on *The Mutual Duties of Members in the Same Household of Faith* was a notable utterance. The occasion of this effort was a church dinner to occur on the following week, free not only to church members but to all adults worshipping here. A year ago such a dinner was given on the completion of a new and beautiful Sunday school room and church parlors, and the occasion was so enkindling that it was decided to continue the practice in connection with the annual meeting. This year 200 persons sat at the well-filled tables. Forty-four members have been added during the year, making the present membership 335. Ten dollars were in the treasury, with current expenses met. In a few minutes \$500 were raised to pay for the Sunday school room built last year and already greatly enjoyed.

One of the oldest and most honored worshipers in this church, Mrs. Nancy Stiles, has just been taken away at the age of 85. By her generous gift the college Y. M. C. A. was supplied with a fine substantial building at its very start. It was a memorial of her husband and bears his name. So long as Stiles Hall endures the name and beautiful Christian life of the giver will speak to the young men and women who gather there.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Hartford

Last week the Senior Class enjoyed a talk on Fairchild's theology, given by Professor Ballantine of Oberlin.—The first faculty conference of the year was held last week. The subject under discussion was: *Can't—What Is It and How Is It to Be Avoided?* Professors Perry, Macdonald and Pratt gave addresses.

Yale

A series of organ recitals in Battell Chapel by Mr. H. B. Jepson, the symphony concerts of the university, and the program which is being carried out by the recently organized Society of Sacred Music and Liturgies, has offered good opportunities to the students this year.—The Lowell Mason Room, which is now used as a reading and social room, is kept open every evening and socials are held regularly Saturday evenings.—Wright's *Composition of the Four Gospels* was reviewed by Rev. H. M. Lawson before the Graduate Class Wednesday.—The problem of summer work is becoming more difficult. Until recent years it was possible for nearly all the students to obtain remunerative home missionary work. This year requests are being received in advance from some States asking that no applications be made. This, along with the reduction of grants by the Education Society, makes self-support difficult and in some cases practically impossible. Several of last year's Juniors were obliged to stay out on this account.—The Divinity School registration in the new university catalogue is given thus: resident licentiates 11, graduates 13, Seniors 28, Middlers 20, Juniors 30, and total 102.—The Fogg scholarship prizes for the first term have been awarded to the following Juniors: O. P. Avery, W. D. Beach, L. B. Chase, W. F. Clark, T. A. Dungan, H. W. Kidder, J. B. Lyman, J. M. Nichol, C. L. Storrs and A. V. Woodworth.

Chicago

The Christmas recess of about a week closes Jan. 3.—Mr. F. W. Ellis, a Senior and for five years professor of Greek at Washburn College, is pastor of the Union Evangelical Church at Bryn Mawr; Mr. E. P. Drew, a resident graduate, is pastor of another Evangelical Church at Elmhurst.—Prof. H. M. Scott has supplied the New England Church for several months. Prof. W. B. Chamberlain has had the First Church at Oak Park in hand for a long time. Six weeks ago Professor Paeth, with the cooperation of Rev. C. A. Dettmers and several students, began a mission near Douglas Park. On Christmas Day he assisted in the organization of it as a German Congregational Church. The next day he opened a new German mission on the West Side, making the third since Oct. 1. The only drawback to the rapid development of work among the Germans of this city is lack of means.



brilliant, the robe amber and tints of red, being covered by the mantle of green. The background has the natural colors of a landscape. The side windows are adapted from outlines of angels by Allston, whose originals are in the Boston Art Museum, and were intended for illustrations of Jacob's dream. The figure on the right holds the "lily of the field," while others grow at his feet. Two figures on the left stand together, one holding a nest of little birds, while the parent birds hover above.

Careful handling of the subjects has produced an admirable result both in form and coloring. The background of the side lights continues that of the central view. Below the windows are panels of antique Byzantine designs which bear inscriptions showing that the central and left hand windows are dedicated to Charles Woltz Payson and to Mary Catherine Payson and George Gilbert Fox, respectively, and that the right hand window is a memorial to the present fifteen years' pastorate.

A CONGREGATIONAL OUTPOST ON THE PACIFIC

The First Church, Berkeley, Cal., is one of the most important posts for Christian influence in the State. It stands almost at the entrance to the State University grounds, and has a large number of professors and students as regular attendants. For the past few years it has maintained a students' Bible class, which was reorganized last year, and a course of lectures was given on inter-

NEW ENGLAND

Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE.—*Shepard Memorial.* Two new memorial windows were added last week to the already large number which beautify the edifice. They are in memory of the late Charles Theodore Russell, Esq., and his wife, who died recently. Before her death Mrs. Russell provided for a window in honor of her deceased husband, and now her children have provided the one which has been placed in remembrance of her in the opposite wall of the church. The former depicts the apostle Paul, the latter represents a figure of Faith. Many characteristics of the two windows are alike. The work is that of the Tiffany Co., New York.

LOWELL.—*Trinitarian's* annual report shows the addition of 39 members, 26 on confession. The receipts of the Ladies' Benevolent Society during the year have been \$1,268, and of the Maternal Association \$481. The Junior C. E. Society has \$203 in a savings bank which it will increase to \$300. The Sunday school claims the largest class in the city, that of the pastor, Rev. G. F. Kennigott, which has 216 members. It gave \$108 for benevolence last year.—Two of the pastors substituted original stories for the Christmas sermon. Rev. W. A. Bartlett's at Kirk Street was entitled Peter's Suicide, or Christmas at the Newcombs, with its scene in Lowell, while Rev. G. H. Johnson's at John Street was Ben-Hanan, or the Shepherd Boy of Bethlehem.

HINGHAM.—*Center.* The church celebrated its 50th anniversary on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 1. Following the welcome by Rev. Charles Olmstead of Cambridge, who has been supplying the church since August, three former pastors gave addresses. Rev. A. H. Wheelock of Mills spoke on Our Pilgrim Inheritance, giving a fitting survey of the providential influences brought by the early settlers of New England. Rev. E. C. Hood of Wrentham outlined with careful discernment the history of the church, mentioning the names of many who had been most closely identified with its life and service. Rev. E. A. Robinson of Wollaston brought out with tenderness and good cheer some reminiscences. The greetings of Norfolk Conference were extended by Rev. H. C. Alvord of South Weymouth, and Rev. J. W. Day spoke in like manner for the churches of the town. Other pastors from neighboring churches and towns participated in the exercises. The annual banquet and roll-call occupied the closing hours of this memorable occasion.

LEOMINSTER.—The 75th anniversary of the church occurred Dec. 26. The exercises were largely attended. In the morning a historical address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Dr. G. R. W. Scott. At the S. S. session remarks were made by a number of former superintendents, in the afternoon a communion service was held, and in the evening the usual service was conducted. In addition the Unitarian and Methodist pastors of the town spoke, and also Rev. J. M. Bell of North Leominster with greetings from the daughter church. On Monday evening a reception to past and present members and those at North Leominster attracted a large number. The first pastor was Rev. Phillips Payson. The predecessor of Dr. Scott was Rev. Richard Meredith. The present church building was dedicated in 1873.

ROCKLAND.—*First* has requested the pastor, Rev. F. H. Allen, to withdraw his resignation, the vote of the church being strengthened by a similar action on the part of the congregation, there being an audience of 400 present. In addition the pastor was pleasantly surprised Christmas Eve by the receipt of a silver nest egg containing \$75 in gold. The church is more united and flourishing than for years, and has recently raised nearly \$600 in addition to the regular annual appropriations as the result of a united effort by its various organizations.

WORCESTER.—*Old South.* Dr. A. Z. Conrad has just published a small book of 64 pages in dainty white flexible cover, entitled *Flashes from My Forge*. The popularity of the book is attested by the fact that the first edition is nearly exhausted.

AMHERST.—*South.* At the annual reunion, Dec. 16, a half-hour of greetings preceded the roll-call and reading of letters. The church and its six organizations reported a healthy condition. Several members of the church have memorized the gospel of John during the year. The Sunday evening expository lectures on the gospel of Mark have been attended by increasing numbers. To the conveniences of the meeting house have been added a new piano and new lighting apparatus.

SPRINGFIELD.—*North.* Annual reports show a membership of 486 and an increase in the fund for the building of a parish house. Especial progress was shown in the home department of the Sunday

school.—*First.* In order to acquaint the parish with the financial condition a statement has been printed and sent to each member. Through the kindness of one member, the Bible school has been presented with 500 copies of the pastor's sermon entitled *Sight and Vision*. The edition contains a half-tone likeness of the author.—*Emmanuel.* A Forefathers' Day service was held Dec. 19.—*Faith.* Special Forefathers' Day services were held Dec. 19. An excellent lecture course has been arranged for the benefit of the church, with lectures by C. C. Spelman on Haps and Mishaps of a Lawyer Abroad, Rev. F. S. Hatch on A Bicycle Tour through England, and Rev. F. L. Goodspeed on Three Disagreeable Men.

WESTFIELD.—*First.* At the annual meeting, Dec. 15, the clerk reported the largest membership in the history of the church. Rev. J. H. Lockwood has served as S. S. superintendent for 10 years.

SUNDERLAND.—The 180th annual meeting and the first since incorporation was held Dec. 16. An interesting history of the church was read.

Maine

EASTPORT.—Three rooms for the Sunday school have been fitted out of the space formerly occupied by the gallery, and at the other end of the auditorium a room has been furnished for a study. The pastor, Rev. H. N. Pringle, recently settled, is energetic and popular. Excellent results have been obtained from a card and circular letter to each family, asking regular and methodical benevolence. The S. S. library has been put in good condition and enlarged. Electric lights are now in the vestry.

WOOLWICH.—Rev. H. M. Perkins is having some sad experiences in getting settled in his new field here. His mother died at his home Dec. 15, and his oldest daughter is seriously ill without hopes of recovery. He also shares the deep bereavement of his brother-in-law, Secretary Hatch, in the loss of his only daughter.

PITTSBORO.—The church has been greatly blessed the past three weeks under the labors of Evangelist L. B. Greenwood of W. Somerville, Mass. Conversions and reviving have resulted. Rev. W. G. Wade is pastor.

Rev. S. D. Towne, the evangelist, has been assisting Rev. E. T. Hack of the Second Parish Church, Portland, in a few days' meetings. At the beginning of the new year he is to assist Rev. L. S. Bean of the West Church in a series.

New Hampshire

NEWCASTLE.—Recent repairs on the edifice have been completed, much to its improvement. The old-time pulpit, however, has been allowed to remain unaltered. Since the summer the Sunday school has nearly doubled its membership, and a library of forty volumes has been purchased.

PENACOOK.—The series of union evangelistic services under the lead of Rev. M. S. Rees, lately closed, have resulted in many conversions. The serious illness of the pastor just at this time seems unfortunate, but the church is commendably assuming responsibility.

Vermont

SPRINGFIELD.—*First.* The members of the church and congregation sat down in large numbers to a dinner on the evening of Dec. 21, and afterwards under the direction of the pastor, Rev. O. S. Davis, appropriate music was rendered, the compact signed in the cabin of the Mayflower was read by Rev. Mr. Spencer, and Rev. A. E. Dunning spoke of the message of the Pilgrims to their descendants in our time.

Mrs. L. C. Tenney of West Concord celebrated her 102d birthday recently. She joined the Congregational church in 1813.

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN.—At the United Ministers' Meeting, Dec. 20, Rev. J. E. Herman of Plainville delivered an address on The Conception of God in Ancient Israel and Late Judaism as Compared with That of the Teachings of Christ.—*Howard Avenue* observed Forefathers' Day Dec. 19, Dr. Mutch preaching a sermon on Conscience in the morning. A special service was held in the evening with patriotic hymns and readings.—*Grand Avenue.* The total benevolences for the year were \$620, including \$164 for the American Board.

MIDDLE STATES

New York

BINGHAMTON.—*Plymouth,* at its recent annual meeting, reported receipts for the year as \$2,204. Its departments are in good working order. A new manual is in course of preparation. Rev. Thomas Clayton is pastor.—*First.* The Sunday school, after having used another system of lessons for three years, has returned to the International Lessons.

New Jersey

MONTCLAIR.—The late Deacon Samuel Holmes left a legacy of \$5,000 to each of the following: American Board, Education Society, American Missionary Association and Home Missionary Society.—*First.* Owing to the crowded condition of the meeting house, which seats 1,200, the trustees have decided to make all seats free five minutes after the beginning of morning worship. Dr. A. H. Bradford, the pastor, has been serving other audiences recently, having given an address at Baltimore and spoken at Bryn Mawr and Amherst Colleges. The membership of the church now is 843 and of the Sunday school 351. Fifty have joined the church during the year, and the total benevolence has been about \$19,000. The envelope system has been tried with excellent results.

VINELAND.—The Sunday school and the C. E. Society are thriving, and there is evidence of progress in all departments. Six persons unite at the next communion. At a fair recently held in the vestry \$50 or more were realized. The pastor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mann, were pleasantly surprised by a reception in their honor on the first anniversary of their wedding.

THE SOUTH

Florida

EDEN.—In connection with the work here it is planned to look after the neighboring communities of Jensen and Waveland, where Sunday school is regularly and well sustained, but where there is no organized church or stated preaching.

Quite an extended district in the southern part of Brevard County, in midst of the pineapple region and quite thickly settled, has had no preaching service of any kind for months.

THE INTERIOR

Ohio

NORTH RIDGEVILLE.—The 75th anniversary was celebrated last week Sunday and Monday. At an "old people's service" in the morning Rev. A. B. Allen of Oberlin preached, and in the evening several young people's services were held. Prof. A. T. Swing of Oberlin giving the address at the 6.30 meeting. The second day was called anniversary day, the general historical address being by Rev. D. L. Leonard of Oberlin, and a local historical address being by Dr. William Briggs. Greetings from former pastors and members were read. Rev. J. P. Riedinger is pastor.

PORTSMOUTH.—The pastor, Rev. W. H. Baker, recently closed a series of sermons on the Ten Commandments. The church has just purchased a new chapel organ, friends outside the city materially aiding in the purchase. Though financially weak, the church is hopeful. A supply of song-books is much needed for the congregation.

Illinois

[For Chicago news see page 1031.]

JACKSONVILLE held its annual meeting Dec. 15, one of the happiest events in years. The room was crowded, the reports uniformly cheering. Delightful letters from absent members were read, among them one from Mrs. Reed in California, the only surviving charter member. The treasury has a surplus. At a Forefathers' commemorative service the New England Society, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution uniting, President Bradley of Illinois College related experiences of his last summer's visit to Amsterdam and Leyden. Professor Clapp read John Boyle O'Reilly's "monument poem," and the pastor, Dr. F. S. Hayden, gave an address on the children of The Pilgrims in Leyden, on the Mayflower and after.

ROCKFORD.—*First.* Among new features in the work are a chorus and a boys' choir, the latter having been in training for the last three months, to lead the singing in the Sunday school. The Men's Sunday Evening Club has recently celebrated its fourth anniversary. It is a vigorous body. The expenses for 1898 have already been provided for and a surplus of several hundred dollars is in sight. Rev. W. W. Leete is pastor.

SPRING VALLEY.—*French,* together with the Italian Mission, both in care of Rev. Alberto Billour, who labors under the auspices of the Illinois H. M. S., are in much better condition since the close of the strike. While there is much destitution, the attendance at the services is larger, and matters are more encouraging. The sewing school, conducted by the missionary's wife, is popular.

EAST ST. LOUIS.—A new enterprise has been placed under the care of the H. M. S. in this rapidly growing city. The pastor is Rev. R. J. Kellogg. Recently Rev. C. F. Van Auker, State evangelist, was commissioned to visit the field. Meetings were held, house to house visitation was carried on, and a church of 43 members was formed with cheering prospects.

ROCK FALLS is rejoicing over the payment of a troublesome debt, which will enable the church to close the year in good shape. So thankful are the people for this happy outcome that they are planning for a generous gift to the H. M. S. in behalf of the destitute mining towns of the State. Rev. H. A. Kern is pastor.

WAVERLY now has a Young Men's Club, which has charge of Sunday night services and gives occasional week night entertainments. The club found 100 names on voting lists of the city who did not attend any church, and sent them invitations with favorable results.

WAUKESHA.—*German.* Rev. Karl Freitag has just closed his second year, during which substantial gain has been made along all lines. Thirty have been added to the church, and there is greater strength financially.

Indiana

PORTLAND.—Rev. Richard Smith has closed a series of meetings in the new brick church. A Sunday school and afternoon preaching services are also maintained in the old Liber church, which is a mile south of the city. The relocation of the church in the needy south section of Portland proves a success. The attendance has more than doubled, the newcomers being from the immediate neighborhood, and a large Sunday school is being built up.

PORT WAYNE.—*Plymouth.* The landing of the Pilgrims was commemorated by special services. The program included The Pilgrims in Leyden by Rev. E. E. Frame, The Pilgrims' Thanksgiving by Mr. Paul Mossman, and an address on Pilgrims and Education by Rev. J. S. Ainslie, the pastor.

ANDERSON.—A Forefathers' banquet was held Dec. 22. Rev. A. H. Ball, D. D., presided. Rev. F. E. Dewhurst of Indianapolis delivered the address. Responses were given to several toasts, including one on New England Women, by Mrs. E. R. Cheney.

JAMESTOWN.—Rev. John Gordon, a licentiate and son of Rev. Robert Gordon of Michigan, who has been engaged to labor here, is a young man of excellent spirit and his services are meeting with a cordial response.

Michigan

DETROIT.—*Woodward Avenue.* A special collection on a recent Sunday morning netted \$350 for the State home missionary debt. This with apportionment for State and city work raises the total for the year to \$1,750, an average of over \$6 per member.—*Brewster.* Last Sunday was set apart as a day for taking subscriptions for the building fund. A thousand dollars were contributed. In addition ten \$50 subscriptions were volunteered provided a mortgage on the property be cleared off within a limited time.

LAKE LINDEN.—The pastor, Rev. Jesse Povey, is so far recovered as to be able to occupy the pulpit Christmas Sunday. The Ladies' Aid Society raised \$115 by their sale and supper.

Plymouth Weekly, the State paper, has added a midweek meeting department under the care of Rev. McH. Wallace of Detroit. The topics of *The Congregationalist Handbook* will be followed.

Wisconsin

BELOIT.—First celebrated Forefathers' Day by a supper to which adults and a few guests were invited. Among the speakers were Pres. E. D. Eaton on Pilgrim and Puritan, Prof. H. M. Whitney on The Modern Pilgrim, Rev. W. W. Sleeper on The Pilgrim Woman, and Rev. G. E. Leavitt, D. D., the pastor, on The Pilgrim Man. It was a successful inauguration of an observance which will probably be perpetuated in Beloit.

WHITEWATER.—First. A celebration in commemoration of the Pilgrims' Landing was held Dec. 20 and included, after the New England dinner, the toasts: New England and the Nation, The Transplanted Puritan, The Puritan Woman, Puritan Ideals, The Puritan as a Patriot. The occasion was a great success and was attended by about 250.

IRON RIVER assumed self-support some months ago, but being unable to continue the pastor, Rev. O. C. Crawford, resigned. The C. E. Society prayer meeting and Sunday school are kept up thrivingly. On a recent Sunday Secretary Grassie preached to a full house on a stormy day.

TREMPEALEAU has been much afflicted in the death of Mr. John Stokes, one of the oldest settlers and an active church member and leader of the choir for nearly 40 years.

PRENTICE is much weakened by the failure of the Lumber Company but the church stands by the pastor with fidelity. The pastor has fitted some of his young people for college.

ELDORADO feels burdened by its debt of \$250, and its membership of 23 is almost disheartened in trying to sustain the church and pastor.

ARENA.—Rev. J. D. Whitelaw has just closed special meetings at this place. A men's meeting on a Sunday afternoon was thronged.

THE WEST

Iowa

RADCLIFFE.—The church was organized July 4 and recognized by council Dec. 20. Rev. E. H. H. Holman, late of Pilgrim Church, Sioux City, is pastor. At the services of recognition, Secretary Douglass preached. The pastor officiated at the reception of members, and offered the prayer. Mr. C. E. Petty, a delegate from Eldora, gave the right hand of fellowship and Rev. G. W. Tingle gave the address to the people. An especially interesting feature was the presentation of a handsome Bible to the church from the infant Sunday school class. The same little folks are now gathering funds for a communion service. The women surprised everybody, including themselves, by netting \$150 from their first fair, held Dec. 2-4.

AMES.—Forefathers' Day services were held Dec. 19. Why I Am a Congregationalist was the morning theme, and a special printed exercise was used in the evening. The church is trying the experiment of holding the evening service at five o'clock. A recent fair netted \$115. During the past nine months the women have cleared \$250 from sales on their "market day," held each Saturday. The new house of worship, in prospect and greatly needed, is the occasion of their special activity. They have now in hand about \$400.

ROCK RAPIDS.—Rev. W. B. Pinkerton has resigned the pastorate and will close work Dec. 31. During his four years' service the accessions numbered 101, on confession 75, the present resident membership being 142. The meeting house has been improved and the debt on the parsonage greatly reduced. Funds are assured to pay salary and running expenses at the close of the year.

ALEXANDER.—Rev. S. A. Martin of Galt and Rowan adds this new church to his parish, though he can reach it only alternate Sunday mornings. There are 26 members, with others in prospect, and the people are securing funds for a house of worship.

CRESTON.—A fair and festival netted nearly \$100. Paying off the old debt has occupied a good share of the past months. It is reported that the end is near. Dr. D. P. Breed is pastor.

A Woman's Aid Society in the State has introduced into its constitution an article strictly prohibiting gossip in the meetings. The members report it rather severe but wholesome discipline and find that conversation can be sustained without.

Minnesota

EXCELSIOR recently held its annual meeting, at which a collation was served and addresses were given by the pastor and various members and also by Rev. J. H. Morley. During the year a parsonage has been built, about \$2,000 have been paid for the support of the church and much enthusiasm has developed.

LAKE PARK.—Rev. E. C. Chevis would welcome back numbers of any clean weekly or monthly to supply racks which he has provided in depots, hotels and other places of public resort.

Nebraska

BLOOMFIELD, which heretofore has been yoked with Addison, has strongly felt the need of continuous service and is making a vigorous effort to support the pastor, Rev. E. J. Sarkis, with reduced H. M. aid. The townspeople have shown hearty interest. The church has paid the last dollar of its debt and the membership has been much increased during the past year.

LINWOOD has been pastorless for financial reasons since Rev. W. A. Davies closed his labors. There is a large foreign population in the vicinity among whom the church has sought to be an evangelizing agency, especially through its Sunday school, which is efficiently maintained. The Y. P. S. C. E. sustains an evening service.

RIVERTON.—Rev. Samuel Williams, in entering upon the fourth year with this church, finds much to encourage. Notwithstanding heavy losses by last summer's hail storm, it has paid a debt of \$80 on the parsonage beside meeting its payments to the C. C. B. S. and gathering an H. M. collection.

NELIGH.—Special evangelistic services with good interest are in progress, in which the pastor, Rev. J. F. Bacon, is assisted by Rev. C. W. Merrill, the former State H. M. superintendent. Rev. J. E. Storm of Long Pine rendered valuable aid until Mr. Merrill could reach the field.

HEMINGFORD.—Rev. F. S. Perry, who has now accepted the call to Ogalalla, held a ten-days' evangelistic service with this pastorless church with good results. He also spent a number of days at Reno, which is yoked with Hemingford.

CRAWFORD is anxious to build a house of worship, for which it has long been planning, but finds it difficult even with the aid promised by the C. C. B. S. to secure the funds needed. The little chapel is entirely inadequate for the congregation.

PACIFIC COAST

California

GRASS VALLEY.—Rev. L. J. Garver, at the fifth anniversary of his pastorate, was greeted by a large audience, filling the house the evening of Dec. 5. Various addresses were made and reports showed a small surplus in the treasury. Nine thousand dollars had been collected and disbursed during this time. Much help is afforded the church by Messrs. J. and E. Coleman, who still retain their membership, though residents of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO.—*Park.* Plans are practically perfected for a building, to cost, with lot, \$10,000. Space is to be reserved for library and free reading-room. Success is attending the efforts of the young pastor, Rev. J. B. Orr. To aid in raising funds the women are giving lunches near the business center of the city.

ROCKLIN.—With the \$200 netted at a recent fair the edifice is to be improved, especially in the line of furnishings.

OTHER CHRISTIAN WORK

A conference for the deepening of spiritual life will be held in Westboro, Jan. 9-16, in which the local churches will co-operate with the Evangelistic Association of New England. Among the speakers will be Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., Rev. J. M. Gray, D. D., and Dr. Julia Morton Plummer.

WEEKLY REGISTER

Callie

ANGEL, Sam'l D., Bakersfield, Vt., to Winooski. Accepts.
BROUILLETTE, Miss Milly, to Ontario, Ore.
BUFKIN, L. H., Des Moines, Ia., to Runkella. Accepts.
CAMPBELL, Clement C., Antigo, Wis., to Hartford.
COTTON, Harry A., Graceville, Minn., to Claremont and Dodge Center. Accepts.
DAVIES, T. M. (Presb.), recently of Manchester, N. H., to Jonesport, Me.
DEMOREST, Wm. L., Plymouth Ch., Oshkosh, Wis., to Austin, Ill. Accepts.
DENSLOW, W. L., to Atwater Center, O. Has begun work.
DOUGLASS, Truman O., Jr., to continue as pastor of Belvidere Ch., Davenport, Ia., where he has supplied for five months. Accepts.
EARL, Jas., to Granite Falls and Belview, Minn. Accepts.
FOX, Frank, Three Oaks, Mich., to McCook, Neb.
GIBSON, Andrew, London, N. H., to Boscawen.
GRISBROOK, Edward O., Plainfield, Vt., to S. Deerfield, Mass.
INGRAHAM, Alex. M., Chicago Sem., declines instead of accepting call to Inlay city, Mich.
JEWELL, J. Spencer, recently of S. Riverside, Cal., to Presb. Ch., Gladstone, Mich. Accepts.
KENT, Laurence G., formerly of Muscatine, Ia., to Trinity Ch., Chicago, Ill.
MCCOLLUM, Geo. T., Berea, Ky., to Bunker Hill, Ill. Accepts, to begin April 1.
MADILL, J. C., Sarnia, Ont., to Honor, Mich.
MOORE, W. H., who has been supplying at North Branch and Sunrise, Minn., to Hibbing. Accepts.
ORTH, Andrew, formerly of Davenport, Ia., to Rantoul, Ill. Accepts.
PERRY, Frank S., Marietta, O., to Ogalalla, Neb. Accepts.
POTTER, Wm. A., recently of Onawa, Ia., accepts call to First Ch., New Hampton.
PRENTISS, Geo. F., First Ch., Winsted, Ct., accepts call to Davenport Ch., New Haven.
REED, E. E., recently from Nebraska, to Lamolite, Ia. Accepts.
ROBINSON, Oliver T., recently of Perry, Okl., to White-water, Col. Accepts.
ROBINSON, Stephen H., Ludlow, Vt., to Greenfield, N. H. Accepts.
ROWE, Jas., Braceville, Ill., to Chester Center, Ia. Accepts.
WELSH, John W., Powhattan and Comet, Kan., to Fairview and Carson. Accepts.

Ordinations and Installations

BUSH, Harvey S., o. Almont, Mich., Dec. 14. Sermon, Rev. W. B. Millard; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Rolph Duff, H. B. Williams, C. S. Shattuck.
LOUD, Halah H., o. N. Abington, Mass., Dec. 16. Sermon, Prof. J. W. Churchill, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. J. H. Jones, R. W. Haskins, H. B. Putnam.
WILTBERGER, Louis W., o. p. Pleasant Valley, Wis., Dec. 16. Sermon, Rev. E. A. Child; other parts, Rev. Messrs. R. L. Cheney, A. L. McClelland, Robert Paton.

Resignations

ADAMS, Jas. R., Argentine, Kan.
FARNHAM, Roland A., N. Yarmouth, Me., to enter upon a pastorate in New York State.
MARSH, Thos., Roodhouse, Ill.
PINKERTON, Wm. B., Rock Rapids, Ia.
SHERMAN, Barker B., Chelsea, Vt., to take effect March 6.
SPANGLER, Geo. B., Ivanhoe, Ill.
TAYLOR, Livingston L., Plymouth Ch., Cleveland, O.

Churches Organized

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., — Dec., 43 members. Rev. J. R. Kellogg is pastor.
ELAND, Wis., 14 Dec., nine members.
RADCLIFFE, Ia., rec., 20 Dec.

Miscellaneous

BARNES, J. Rodney, late of Woodburn, Ill., has been engaged to supply for a time at Joy Prairie.
FRARY, Lucien H., and his wife were tendered a cordial reception by the church in Pomona, Cal., on their return from a six months' European trip, during which the pulpit was supplied by professors in Pomona College.
MUNSON, Mark, of Roseburg, Ore., has been engaged for two months to organize Sunday schools in needy communities in Douglas and adjacent counties, under the auspices of the C. S. S. and F. S.
PRATT, Dwight M., formerly pastor of Williston Ch., Portland, Me., will supply Eliot Ch., Roxbury, Mass., till April 1.
SLATER, Chas., while conducting services in his pulpit at Ontario, Ill., the evening of Dec. 12, became unconscious, but is now able to resume work.

Index to Volume LXXXII

Nos. 26 to 52 Inclusive

Biographical

Bartlett, 969; Bassett, 197; Bate-
man, 634; Beach, 301; Blanch-
ard, 403; Bullard, 592, 664.
Cummings, 1009
Dana, 161; Dickinson, 270; Dingley,
239; Doane, 634; Dodge, 158.
Emerson, 498
Foster, 709; Fullerton, 669.
Halliday, 92; Hopkins, 669;
Hough, 548; Hulbert, 197.
Lawrence, 880; Laurie, 548.
Markham, 303
Raynolds, 969; Rose, 592.
Sage, 433; Sargent, 403; Stoughton,
669.
Thompson, 403; Towne, 239; Tuttle,
239.
Wells, 365

Letters

Australia, 346, 894
Canada, 338, 579, 615
Hawkeye State, 333, 1047
India, 228
Japan, 147, 283, 1043
London, 315, 523, 975
Northwest, 975
Scotland, 447, 937

Meetings

American Board in Annual Session, 580
Charities and Correction, National
Conference of, 129
Christian Endeavor Convention, An-
other Great, 127; Convention,
450.
Clubs—Boston Congregational, 458,
808.
Conference, Indian, 568
Congregationalists at Birmingham,
English, 650
Convention, National Colored Bap-
tist, 413; Mass. State S. S., 527.
Maritime Union, 162
Meth dist Assemblies, Important, 808
Northfield, World's Student Chris-
tian Federation at, 95; Confer-
ence, 263.
STATE MEETINGS.—Pennsylvania,
29; New Hampshire, 450; Wis-
consin, 450; Montana, 461; Maine,
462; Minnesota, 501; North Car-
olina, 507; Colorado, 542; Idaho,
542; Southern California, 609;
Oregon, 618; Nebraska, 651;
Utah, 651; New Mexico, 703;
Rhode Island, 704; Georgia, 805;
Washington, 960.
Superintendents' Union, 497, 659
Woman's Home Missionary Associa-
tion, 650; Christian Temperance
Union, The World's, 650; Board
of Missions, 702.

Poems

All Saints, 613
Angel Came, An, 532
Another Year, 1034
Autumn Sunset, 488
Autumn Fire, 452
Benedicite, 419
Burning Sheaves, 154
Blossoms of Tomorrow, 51
Child of Heaven, 991
Childlike Mother, A, 87
Christmas Guest, A, 991; Day, On,
960.
City Called Chu, The, 256
Closed Gentian, 385
Compensation, 17
"Cross of Christ, My Refuge," 525
Dedication of a Guest-Book, 847
Eternal, The, 305
Fate and Love, 1033
First Trouser, 289
Graves of a Household, 1036
Greeting, 153
Heal-All, The, 219
Home Measurements, 292
Hymn, 950
Issue, 186
Kipling's Hymn, 232
Lamp-Lighter, The, 361
Lost-a Boy, 695
Love's Silences, 790
Merry Autumn, 455
My Lord and I, 571
Nostalgia, 656
November Days, 615
"One, Two, Three," 615
Parasols, 353
Plant of the Pessimist, 741
Praise, 383
Prodigal, The, 70
Reflective Illustration, The, 273
St. Bartholomew's on the Hill, 337
Sea Hymn, 119; Picture, 187.
September, 291
Six Feet, 321
Strong to Love, 1017
Such Be Thy Gifts, 105
Summer Day, A, 419
Summer's Gifts, The, 169
Thanksgiving, 740
Titmouse, The Tufted, 694
Tree, 120
Unknown God, The, 940
Up Garret, 792
Wanted, A Map, 354
What Can One Do, 553
Witch Hazel, 903
Wizard Frost, 351
Worker's Hymn, A, 901
Year's Crown, The, 342

General Index

Academic Freedom, 342
Advent, Songs of, the 933; Prophe-
cies, 962.
Alma Mater's Hold Upon Her Sons, 42
American Board, A Serious Crisis in
the, 269; Board's Yearly Show-
ing, 540; Missionary Association,
Outlook for the, 602; Missionary
Association, 610; Jaw, The, 901;
Jaw "Safe," The, 1035.
Amherst, Jettings from, 769
Amherst's Commencement, 38
Amusement Questions Wait, Let, 167
Andrews, Pres., Resignation of, 143
Armenians Still Needed, 766
Armenians, What Is Being Done for
the, 570
Armenian Orphans, What American
Money Has Done for, 493
Army Idea in Christian Activity, The, 47

Art in Church Buildings, The Place
of, 84; Notes, 1053.
Artistic Simplicity in the Home, 693
As a Leaf, 564
Association in the Far Northwest,
An, 960
Athletics, The Value of College, 43
Babe of Bethlehem, The, 996
Barbarism to Civilization, From, 419
Barrows, Dr., at the Congregational
Convention, 206
Bartlett's, Dr., Eightieth Birthday,
Bartlett's, Two Famous, 785
Bay Conference, Statement of the,
27; Conference, Dr. Brown and
the, 478.
Beard, Dr., at Cambridge, 809
Behrends, Dr., Championing Conserv-
atism, 806
Believers in Broader Methods, 649
Beloit's Semi-Centennial, 14
Berkeley Temple's Approaching Dec-
ennial, 648; Decennial, 659, 754.
Berry, Charles Albert, of Walver-
hampton, Eng., 606; A Magnifi-
cent Welcome to, 871; at Harvard
Church, 871.
Bible in U-Ganda, 609; Study for
Busy Persons, 933.
Bicycle for Two Thousand, 120
"Bird" Petition, Senator Hoar's, 53;
Conventions, 291.
Birthdays, Two, 322
Bishop of Kansas, 809
Blessing of the Family, The, 573
Blossoms of Tomorrow, 51
Board, Outcome for the, 410; The
Next President and Vice-Pres-
ident of the, 449; The Next Era
in the, 350.
Bonheur, Girlhood of Rosa, 655
Booths and Their Prison Work, The,
Boston to the North Pole, From, 44;
A Sunday in, 93; Common, 94.
Weekly Travesty of Religion on,
246; Common, Sunday Afternoon
on, 254; A New Outpost in
Greater, 263; Common, Preach-
ing on, 334.
Boys, For Ambitious, 654
Bread-maker, A Little, 1034
Brooklyn, An Important Week in,
Brooklyn Jubilee, 642; Noteworthy
Church Occasion in, 735.
Brotherhood Interests, 999
Brown Case, Progress in the, 165;
Dr., and the Bay Conference, 478.
Brown's, Dr., Case Again, 6; The
Chicago Association and, 26.
Buckingham, Dr., 642
Buddies Together, 690
Burton, To the Memory of Dr., 712
Burton's Sense of Christ's Redemp-
tive Work, 625
Calvinism, The Fruits of, 32; John,
285.
Catholic Assembly, A Notable, 380
Center of Power, 410
Century, From the Seventeenth to
the Twentieth, 932
Change But Not a Farewell, 890
Charm of Childhood, A, 254
Cheyne, Prof., of Oxford, 844
Chicago Council, 642
Child in Public, The, 653
Children Who Have Bank Accounts, 155
Children's Hour, 625
Christ and Perplexities, 280
Christian Endeavor Migration, The,
79; Discoveries, What May We
Expect from, 253; Unity, an Ex-
periment in, 339; Science and
Faith Healing, 703; Considera-
tion for Others, 781; Unity, Prac-
tical, 923.
Christianity Meant to a Converted
Japanese, What, 13; Supernat-
ural, 57; The Restfulness of, 87.
Christians Agree, Where, 70
Christmas Shopping, 94; in Boston,
A. D. 1950, 987; Stockings and
the Christ Child, 993.
Christward Drift, The, 415
Church, What Makes a, 367; Endeavor
for the Month to Come, 374.
Churches and the Labor Problems, 899
City That Failed, 321
Clapp, Dr. A. H., Farewell Letter of,
Clark, Reception to Dr. and Mrs., 28
Clifford, John, Puritan and Christian
Socialist, 251
Clinton Avenue's Jubilee, 807
Cold, How to a Yield, 530
College President, Being a, 210; Life,
Luxury in, 213; Pulpit, What
Should Be Preached from the, 216;
Pro and Con, The, 219.
Colonial Merry-makings, 940
Color Question in Georgia, 323
Colora's Wealth and Want, 695
Comment on the Election, 314
Commentaries, Use of, 316
Companies of the Sorrowful Way, 114
Congregational Spur Tracks and Par-
allels, 348; College for Germans,
335; House, History of the Site
of the New, 962; Home Missio-
nary Society, 972.
Connecticut Brethren Meet, 809
Convictions, Have, 529
Co-operative Organization, A Plan
of, 287
Corner Stone Soon To Be Laid, 702;
Bacon Laid, 871; Stone, Pro-
ceedings at the Laying of the, 943.
Cost of a Man, 419
Councils, Prof. Beckwith's Sugges-
tions, 110
Crescent Beach, The Public Bath
House at, 265
Culture in the Christian Endeavor
Society, 11
Cup, The Full, 51
Dana, Dr., Death of, 161; Charles
A., 602.
Daughters Do With Us, What Shall,
Deepening the Spiritual Life,
Denominational Congresses, 527
Developing from Within, 728
Difference of Opinion, A, 571
Discovery, A Recent, 599
Distrust of Our Government, 558
Dog That Goes to Fires, 257; An
Orthodox, 291; At the Telephone,
656.
Drummond, Professor, Dr. Stalker's
Tribute to, 49; and Mr. Sankey,
494.
Drummond's Famous Book, An Omit-
ted Chapter in Professor, 986
Duty to Ourselves, Our, 479; of the
Common Man, 890.

Early Signs of Good Things, 565
Ecumenical Conference on Foreign
Missions, An, 287
Ecot, Dr., Speaks Again, 509
Ecot, Dr., Article, The Trouble
With, 509
Edison's Boyhood and Youth, 290
Education, A New Tendency in, 207;
of Defective Children, 220;
of Girls, An Experiment in the, 453.
Educational Progress, Phases of, 206;
Associations, 215.
Election, A President, 613
Emperors, The Meeting of the, 247
English School Histories of the Rev-
olution, 19; Schools, The Ad-
vance of, 230; Congregationalists
at Birmingham, 658.
Equality, 373
Ethics of Food Waste, 186
Europe, On the Continent of, 86
European Alliances, The Two, 683
Evangelism, A New Kind of, 360
Extension of the Kingdom League, 116
Facts About Flags, Ten, 20
Faith, The Recast of, 973
Faith to Honor, From, 6
Family and the Man Who Under-
values It, 690
Fashionable Woman and Her Re-
ligious Life, The, 524
Fayweather Bequest, The Story of,
212
Fearful, Why I Am, 733
Fellowship Under Difficulties in
Idaho, 542
Fiction and History, 834; Serving
the Interests of Religion, Is Re-
cent, 838.
Fisk University at Nashville, 83
Floating Hospital, Second Year of
the, 360
Folly of Distrust, 79
Forefathers' Day, Club Celebrations
1045
Foreign Missionary Field, Welcome
Reinforcements for the, 534
Foundation Stones of the Phillips
585
Freedom, Responsibility of, 7
French-American Opportunity, The,
1034
Fresh Air Work in the Heart of the
Commonwealth, 366
Friends of the Indian, 568
Friendship Underlying Kinship, 742
Fundamental Truths on which For-
eign Missions Rest, 566
Funeral Customs, Curious, 798
Furber's Semi-Centennial, Rev. Dr.,
939
Gain in Life, A, 530
Gambling, Current Literature upon,
68
Games, Some Literary, 1034
General Theological Librarianship, 28
Gems from an Old Divine, 798
Georgia, White and Colored Churches
in, 394
Germany, Young People's Societies
in, 101
Giving Place to Younger Men, 7
Gloucester of Kipling and Mrs. Ward,
God of All Comfort, 247
God's Restful Vacation, Dr., 490
Gospel for the Well-to-do, A, 490
Great Britain, The Future of,
Greenwood Associates, Resolutions
by, 167
Handling Business Religiously,
Harnack and the New Sayings of
Christ, 237
"Heavenly" Pinwheel, A, 18
Heien Parker's Country Weeks, 51, 88
Her Birthday Verse, 351
Hindoo, Now a Christian, Once a
Hindu, 849
Hold, A New, 373
Holmes, Deacon Samuel, 1000
Holy Spirit at Work, Watching the
Home Hospitality for Young People,
352; Missions and Debt, 373,
435; Making the Church a, 519.
Honors Rightly Bestowed, 490
Hospital for Animals, A Free, 332
Hour a Day Labor System, A One,
House Beautiful, The, 941
Humanity, Christ's True, 983
Hungry for the Gospel, Are They,
Hymns, Our Favorite, 835
Inauguration, A Western, 97
India, Situation, 510; Its Present
and Future, 41
India's Afflictions and Unrest, 998
Individualism in Worship, Results of,
341
Inside and the Outside View, The,
Institutional Church League, 649
Installation in the Interior, An Im-
portant, 462
Institutional Work, Ten Years of,
Interdenominational Council, The Next,
174; Arbitration, 713.
"I Would Rather Sing," 19
Japan, The New Life in, 285
Jean Ingelow, 153
Jean's Clear Call, 489
Jesus, The World's Interest in, 110;
The New Sayings of, 123; Other
New Sayings of, 271.
Jubilee, A Culminating Scene in the
Queen's, 47
Kansas Church Celebrates, 900
"Keswick Teaching," 284; Conven-
tion at Berkeley Temple, 808;
Conference, 809.
King at Oberlin, Professor, 689
Kingdom of God and the Local
Church, 13
Kite, How to Make a, 221
Kitten as a Doll, 792
Klondyke Gold and Its Suggestions, 142
Lambeth Encyclical, 279
Legend of Toy The, 903
Laurie, Dr. Thomas, 897
Leaven, The Place for the, 443
Lepers, Grateful, 367
Lesson, What to Lay in a,
Less Machinery, More Power, 446
Lesson, Have We Learned the, 175
Liability for Lying, 401
Liberty for Teachers, Reasonable,
206; of Thought at Brown Un-
iversity, 367; versus Conviction,
519.
Littleness within Limitations, 379
Literary Output of 1897, 840
Liverpool, Quick Time to, 95
London's New Art Museum, 327
Loving the Truth and Peace, 111
Mail Systems Passing Away, Old,
Maine Brethren at Belfast, 462
Manuscripts, A Great Find of, 79

Marriage Problems, Modern, 1035
Meeting House, The Story of a Mi-
nistry, 138
Medford, Jubilee in, 392
Medford, Speaks Her Mind, 614
Memorial Windows, 659
Memorials Dedicated, 1047
Men's Work for Men, 991
Message of Mary, The, 992
Messiah, Oratorio of The, 992
Methods of Reaching and Holding
Men, Practical, 266
Michigan, In Western, 535
Midsummer at the Capital, 116
Midweek Service, 739
Mills, Rev. B. Fay, on His Own Theo-
logical Position, 61; Changed Po-
sition, Mr., 342; Another State-
ment from Mr., 350; New Enter-
prise, Mr., 393.
Minister of the Old School, A, 897
Ministerial Problems, 317
Minority, A Protest from the, 26
Minister's Divine Message, The, 32
Missionaries, What Message to Our,
246
Missions, The Success of Christian, 535
Mistakes of Micah, 349
Model Prayer, 603
Momentous Issue, A, 302
Money, The Uses of, 207
Month of Pictures, 187
Monument of a Decade, The, 64
Moody, A Timely Word from Mr., 403
Mother of New England, A, 383
Mt. Holyoke, Founder's Day at,
Mutual Responsibility, 110
National Game, Our New, 787; Coun-
cil, Official Call for the, 923.
Nature Study in the Public Schools, 214
Nature's Help for the Average Man,
380; Frolic, Bush, 654.
Nebraska, The Sand Hills of, 903
Needless Nerve Wear, 352
Negro, In Behalf of, 809
Negroes, Sensible and Ambitious, 199
Neighborly Duties, 559
Nettleton's First Parish, 483, 525
New Congregational House, The, 808
New England Country Church, 142;
Village Life, 335.
New Hampshire Congregationalists
in Session, 450
New Haven, Vt., Centennial in, 328;
The Outlook at, 497; Prelimina-
ries at, 540.
New Orleans Anniversary, A, 102
Norfolk Downs Church, 515
Norway, Holidays in, 186
November the Revealer, 731
Nursery of Patriots, 681
Oberlin's Anniversary, 27
October's Message to Advancing Age, 488
Ohio, A Historic Find in, 486
Oklahoma Indians, Among the, 298
Old South Historical Lecture, 298
Open Air Services During the Past
Summer, 393
Organist and the Sermon, The, 48
Out-of-Door Life, To Study, 28
Parables in Pictures, VII., 384
Paris Notes, 1405
Park Street, Matters at, 160
Party versus People, 442
Patriotic and Temperance Measure, 95
Pastor in a Boston Suburb, A New,
Pastorate, An Old-Fashioned, 809
"England, 426; A Thirty Years',
426.
Peace, The Children's, 611
Peculiar People, A, 443
Pendulums, Random, 646, 845, 988
Pennsylvania Centennial, A, 29
Pictures, Pertaining to, 468
Pilgrim from England, 625; Mem-
ories from Burial Hill, 946.
Pilgrims Kept Sunday, How the, 970
Pleasant Fool for Women Students, 353
Plymouth Church Observes Its Fifti-
eth Anniversary, 735
Poets of Childhood, 847
Poly Dialogue, A, 902
Poor Summer, The, 962
Pope and the Canadian Schools, The,
Power of Faith, The Impotence of
Unbelief, The, 280
Prayer Meeting, Function of the, 348,
379; Our Experiment with the,
449; A Hopeful, 485; The Week
of, 1026.
Presidency of the Board, 372
President and the Civil Service, 175
Press Comments on Rev. B. Fay
Mills, 425
Prince Among American Teachers, A,
780
Problems on Both Sides of the Sea,
A Similar, 847
Pure Drinking Water, 453
Race Track Gambling Suppressed,
64; Track Gambling Making Its
Final Stand, 526.
Rational Living, 452
Realities, Struggling for, 1034
Recorded Prayers of Jesus, The, 42
Reformatories Reform? Do, 808
Remember at Eighty, What I, 413
Religion and a Better Quality, More,
Religious Element in Public School
Education, 209; Life and Activity
in Honolulu, 389.
Rembrandt, the Painter of Protes-
tantism and Liberty, 951
Repent Now, 33
Responsibility of Strength, 343
Rest Seekers, The, 42; While You
Rest, 322.
Riot of Unrighteousness, 682
Rising to the Occasion, 572
Rival Societies, 154
Rivers and Their Charms, Two Great,
Rosamund in Heaven, 737
Sabath Rest for Christian and for
Citizen, 174; Reform, Actual Ad-
vances in, 184.
St. Gaudens's Angel, 12
St. Lawrence Church, Portland, Ded-
icated, 462
Santa Claus, Is There a, 850; With
Live Reindeer, A Real, 994.
School, Out of, 6; Looking-glass,
The, 352; Walls, Outside of, 443.
Scientists in Conference, American
and British, 317
Scriptures, Young People Studying
the, 762
Seamy Side of Piety, 613
Secret of Zest, 741
Secretary Would Do If He Were a
Pastor, What a, 564
"Setting Up Drills," The, 695
Settlement, A New, 393
Sex Divisions in Church Work, 246
Shadow from the Heat, 145

Shakespeare, The Religion of,	839
Shoals, A Day at the,	128
Sim Galloway's Daughter-in-Law,	149, 182, 217
Sixty Years in the Ministry,	846
Small Change,	289
"Smartness" Is Not Greatness,	602
Soap Bubble, Secrets of a,	386
Social Falsehoods,	683
Solberg, Axel—Minister of Christ,	181
Son's Memory of His Father, A,	687
Spain and Cuba,	559
Spain's Great Losses,	56
Speaker and Her Audience,	791
Specialists in Religion,	682
Spectacles, The Care of,	292
Spending of a Dime, The,	530
Still More Vital Question,	767
Stockholm, The World's Fair at,	84
Stoneham, A New Pastor at,	428
Storrs, Dr., Presidency of the Board,	518
Story of a Noble Charity,	478
Struggle for Character, The, 524, 563, 608, 646, 688, 788, 860,	
Student Army, To the,	478
Students Made Welcome,	185
Study of Trees,	129
Subway, The Opening of the,	360
Succession, In a Noble,	689
Sultan Through Mr. Terrell's Eyes,	643
Summer Playgrounds for City Children, 18; Outing Class for Children, A, 89; Vacation in and Around Boston, 148, 179; Morning by the Sea, 219; Instruction, From Various Centers of, 229; Souvenirs, To City Children's, 453,	
Sunday Laws, Good and Bad, 179; Observance, Views on, 185; School Teachers, A Message for, 403; School Workers at Fitchburg, 527; School Study, Next Century's, 757,	
Sunstroke, Prevention and Cure of,	222
Supremacy of the Bible,	799
Tabor's New President,	527
Take No Thought for Your Life,	347
Teacher, The Ideal,	221
Temperance Experiment, A,	278
Tenement Tommie and Buffalo Bill, Tennessee's Centennial Exposition, 46; Successful Exposition, 757,	420
Tennyson, by His Son, The Memoir of Alfred Lord, 842	
Test of Leisure,	343
Text for the New Year,	1028
Thankful, Why I Am,	734
Thanksgiving Day, 675; Hospitality, 728; for Common Mercies, 729; Guest, The Unexpected, 740,	
Thoroughness, Need of,	142
Timely Words of Counsel and Warning,	60
Tommy, For,	1030
Towse's Victory,	791
Travel Abroad, Why Americans,	311
Tribute, an Undesigned,	576
Trinity Church Porch,	380
Tucker at the Old South, President,	360
Tuskegee, New Agricultural Hall at,	950
Union's Seventy-Fifth Anniversary,	625
University on Paper, A,	278
Unsuccessful,	385
Utah, Outlook in,	194
Vacation Foretaste, A, 85; in Northeastern Asia, 751,	
Vanishing Cities Built by Gold,	770
Victories of Faith,	175
Vigorous Life Transplanted in Brooklyn,	809
Vision, The Last,	778
Visitor from France, A,	899
Veteran Evangelist, A,	781
Voices from the Pews,	
Walk, How to,	743
Walnut Hunt, A,	694
Wanted—a Human Theology, 380; —a New Sense of Brotherhood, 448,	
War of Commerce, The,	78
Washington, Current Happenings in,	647
Way of the World—1897,	1023
Webs and Wisdom,	572
Westminster Confession,	895
Wheaton's New President,	494
Whitman, Dr. Marcus, the Hero of Oregon, 732; Service in Washington, The, 898; Memorial Services at Walla Walla, 939,	
Whittier Pilgrimage, A,	28
Who Shall Govern the Cities,	602
Why Do We Love People?	1033
Wisdom from Another Century,	401
Witnessing for God,	891
Woman Who Works, The Rights of the,	902
Womanly Beauty, A New Ideal of,	421
Women as Corporate Members, 570; in the Home Field, 729,	
Words of Worth,	101
World, The Religious—1897, 1022; of London, 1029,	
Yale to Australia, From,	69
Youthful Piety, Astonishing, 187; Bookworm, A, 848,	

Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

COOK—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, by Rev. Joseph B. Clark, D. D., assisted by Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., Benjamin Cook, Jr., and Hattie May Clark of Brooklyn, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

HODGEMAN.—In Gustavus, O., Rev. Lewis P. Hodgeman, pastor there and at Johnsonville. A faithful, beloved man.

NIMS.—In Keene, N. H., Dec. 16, of intestinal obstruction, Sarah M. Drake, widow of Augustus F. Nims and daughter of the late Rev. S. S. Drake, aged 52 yrs., 3 mos., 24 dys.

MRS. CHARLES E. MILES

Catherine Swan Denny, wife of Charles E. Miles, born in Leicester, June 30, 1811, passed from earth in Brookline, Dec. 18. A long, useful, energetic life is closed to open upon the higher life in glory. A faithful, devoted wife and mother is mourned by husband, children and grandchildren. Three children, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren survive her. Her lamp was always burning and her house in order, waiting for the Master's summons.

Love, rest, and home,
Sweet home.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are unequalled for clearing the voice. Public speakers and singers the world over use them.

1898

Twelve Million Dollars

America's Greatest Medicine

Offered to the People of
the United States by

Only a Great Enterprise Could Make This Enormous Offer and
Fulfill It to the Letter.

We have distributed through the drug-gists to the people of the country 5,600,000 copies of Hood's Sarsaparilla Coupon Calendar, the handsomest and *most valuable* ever given away. By the Coupons on this Calendar we offer many useful articles, aggregating \$11,635,000 below fair market prices.

For Instance,

The January Coupon and 25 cents secures Hood's Practical Cook's Book, a new manual of cookery, 350 pages, bound in cloth, worth fully \$1. The difference between 25 cents and \$1 represents the cash value of the January Coupon. This same calculation applies to every other Coupon. The flower seeds offered for the March Coupon and 10 cents are full, regular packages, the list prices on which in the stores would be 50 cents.

Thus it is clearly demonstrated that every copy of Hood's Sarsaparilla Coupon

Calendar for 1898 is worth even more than \$2 in money. We do not hesitate to urge you to avail yourself of the value of every Coupon. You will find every article exactly as represented.

Only a mammoth business house can make such enormous offers as are given on the Coupons of this Calendar and fulfill them. We are able to make this great offer because Hood's Sarsaparilla Laboratory is the largest in the world, and we have facilities for printing newspapers, pamphlets, books, etc., and for making calendars, puzzles, games and other novelties, unequaled by any other single house in the world.

It is also a fact that as a medicine to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled in merit, unapproached in testimonials of cures and unsurpassed in sales. For evidence of what it has done for others, read the testimonials we are continually publishing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Special offer to the readers of this paper. The price of Hood's Practical Cook's Book is \$1. But if you mention this paper or send us a trade-mark from any of our preparations, we will mail one copy of the Book for 25 cents. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BOOK STORAGE.



To every family there comes at stated intervals the problem of book storage. The furniture store that can solve this problem in the most inexpensive way is certain to reap a rich reward.

Knowing the large demand we have given much thought to this question. As the result of an entire year's study we present this triple compartment, 5-tier, 300-volume cabinet, which we offer at only \$32, in Flemish or Antique oak, or in Mahogany finish on selected birch.

It is constructed throughout with extra strength to meet the demands of great weight. All the shelves are adjustable and the doors are framed so that the top of the cabinet can be used for books also if desired, bringing up

the capacity to about 360 vols. The compartments are reached by separate locked doors, so that a subdivision of the library is easily arranged. This is a great convenience with many owners. And the price is only \$32.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.,
48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

The Business Outlook

The holiday rush is over and the season of balancing accounts and stock-taking is at hand. At this particular time it is proper to review what has happened during the year and to say a word as to the prospects ahead. The year 1897 started out with little promise. Trade was poor for the first three months, but gradually developed into activity as the spring advanced. Under the stimulus of abundant grain crops at home and exceedingly meager ones abroad, the West has had decidedly a prosperous year. In the Northwest returning travelers tell of an actual boom.

During the year prices on the Stock Exchange have risen from twenty to fifty points, and the end of the year sees securities bringing their best figures. The present tariff bill became law in 1897, and the purchase of the Government lien on the Union Pacific Railroad was effected by the reorganization committee. The Cuban insurrection still flourishes and may yet cause trouble between this country and Spain. Conservative financiers and business men are still fearful of a serious pro-Cuban outbreak in Congress.

But Cuba is of the future, so are the movements of the Powers in the East. In German and Russian aggression in China, statesmen profess to see future trouble and the possible unleashing of the war dogs of Europe. This country's interests in the East must be protected, and altogether the outlook for our foreign relations is not at all comforting to those who abhor international "exchanges of distinguished considerations."

The outlook for domestic commerce for 1898 is very promising. Confidence is once more strong, money is abundant, the purchasing power of the farmer is better than for several years, and consequently the consumption of goods, which is the first requisite to active business, is once more almost normal. The one weak, discouraging feature of the entire situation is the cotton manufacturing industry of New England. The mills have apparently a hard road before them, but it should not be forgotten that it is always "darkest before the dawn." In conclusion it can be said that all other branches of trade and industry enter upon the new year with high hopes and every probability of these hopes being realized. Wall Street has gotten over its fit of the blues and is now predicting all sorts of booms for 1898.

TOURING TO FLORIDA UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT.—The Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tours to Jacksonville undoubtedly offer the best medium for a short visit to this land of sunny skies and balmy air. The period allowed is two weeks in the flowery State, and passengers are accorded entire freedom of movement after arrival at Jacksonville. The party will travel in special train of Pullman sleeping and dining cars, and will be in charge of a tourist agent and chaperon. Tours will leave Boston Jan. 24, Feb. 7 and 21 and March 7. Rate, including Pullman accommodations and meals in both directions, using through rail lines, Boston \$65, New York \$50. Itinerary of D. N. Bell, tourist agent, 205 Washington Street, Boston.

It has been the constant aim of C. I. Hood & Co. to make their calendar for every year handsomer than any of its predecessors and there is no question that in the issue of 1898 they have succeeded in surpassing all previous efforts in artistic beauty. The lovely child's head is in a round, gold frame, surrounded by sprays of flowers in mosaic, making a dainty and charming picture. Nearly 6,000,000 copies of this calendar have been given away to the people of the country through the druggists. Besides its superior beauty and the utility of the information given on this calendar it has another very important feature "peculiar to itself" and a credit to the enterprising house which issues it. Every copy contains twelve coupons, by means of which valuable books and other articles are offered to the people in such a way as to aggregate millions of dollars less than they can be purchased for anywhere.

A copy of Hood's Sarsaparilla coupon calendar can be obtained of your druggist, or by sending six cents in stamps to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO FLORIDA AND NASSAU.—A series of delightful tours to Florida and the Bahama Islands, embodying special advantages, has been arranged for by Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb. Parties will leave Boston Jan. 12, Feb. 3 and 9 for a grand round of travel, which includes prolonged stays at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, the Royal Palm at Miami, the Hotel Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, and also visits to Rockledge, Palatka and other resorts. A trip on the romantic Ocklawaha River will be an interesting feature. In addition to the comprehensive round of travel in Florida, the parties will visit the charming tropical city of Nassau, in the Bahama Islands. One party, Feb. 16, omits the Nassau trip, but goes to Tampa, Belleair and Key West. These parties will have the benefit of personal escort and attention throughout the entire journey. The tickets for the homeward journey are good either with scheduled parties on convenient dates, or on any regular train until May 31. All of the parties are to devote four days to Asheville, N. C., on the outward journey, sojourning at the elegant Kenilworth Inn. There is to be a halt in Washington returning. Two parties, Feb. 3 and March 10, visit Chattanooga and Asheville. Raymond & Whitcomb, 296 Washington Street, Boston, will send an illustrated descriptive book to any address.

If you feel weak, dull and discouraged you will find a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good.



THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS
PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN).
Send for Price and Catalogue.
WASHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Standard of Excellence



The average woman cannot discriminate justly between sewing-machines, so far as mechanical construction is concerned; but she can wisely judge their work.

**SINGER WORK
IS ALWAYS GOOD WORK.**


This is why Singer Machines maintain their supremacy all over the world, making the Singer trade-mark a reliable standard of highest excellence.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

**KEEP YOUR FEET
WARM AND DRY
BY WEARING
BOX CALF SHOES
WHICH HAVE THIS
KEY RING CHECK ATTACHED.**



WHITE BROS & CO. BOSTON.

**All Kinds
of Feet**

look better and feel better when dressed in VICI KID. All kinds of shoes look better and wear better when dressed with

VICI
Leather Dressing

a medicine for leather, an antidote for wear, a perfect polish for russet shoes or calf. Ask your dealer for it.

An illustrated book of instruction — "How to Buy and Care for your Shoes," mailed free.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER,
Philadelphia, Pa.



**CHURCH
CARPETS**

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. **JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,**
CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.
WASHINGTON ST. OPP. BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON.

Art Notes

— Mr. E. S. Burbank, a Chicago artist, is making a specialty of portraits of American Indians, and with conspicuous success.

— The Chicago Art Institute has received its first bequest, a gift of \$75,000 from the late Mrs. E. S. Stickney, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of pictures.

— The December *Art Amateur* furnishes, in a supplementary sheet, a dozen well-executed reproductions of famous paintings by Rembrandt owned in the United States.

— Among recent acquisitions by the Metropolitan Museum in New York are Jacque's painting, *The Shepherds*, a dark interior with sheep feeding at their cribs, and Trumbull's portrait of Washington.

— The collection of the works of Felicien Rops, recently on exhibition in the Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, does not belong to it, as has been reported, but is a loan collection temporarily gathered.

— The third installment of Greek antiquities, purchased with the bequest of Mrs. Catharine P. Perkins, is now on exhibition in the rooms of the Classical Department at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It consists of marbles, vases, terra cottas and coins.

— The distinguished and venerable American sculptor, Thomas Ball, who has lived many years in Italy, now has returned to the United States. Among his best known works are Webster's statue, in New York, the Lincoln Memorial, in Washington, and statues of Washington, Sumner, Andrew and Quincy.

— All interested in relics of ancient American races will find in *Monumental Records* for November a most suggestive and freely illustrated paper on the ancient monuments of Yucatan which have been explored by Prof. W. H. Holmes, head curator of anthropology in the United States National Museum.

— A good idea was carried out at the Eighth Annual Exhibition of the New York Water Color Club. Several groups of pictures by the same artist were exhibited and a number of different artists were represented thus. In this way study and comparison of individual methods and progress and of one artist with another is facilitated.

— The experiment of opening an art school for the pupils of Harrow School, one of the famous great public schools of England, is most successful. Mr. W. Egerton Hine is its master. It aims to aid practically in the development of character and intellect, and it is not only training some pupils to produce works of art, but all of them to appreciate what is beautiful and why.

— The new decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, the work of Sir W. B. Richmond, R. A., is one of the most important achievements of modern art. It is a notable success. Its distinctive characteristic is the fact that it impresses the observer by its completeness and by the skill of its adaptation to the peculiarities of the cathedral. It expresses the spirit of the place rather than the abstract conclusions of a particular artist.

— The first exhibition of the Grolier Club, in New York, for the current season was confined to first editions of Tennyson and other Tennysonian rarities. A photograph from Rossetti's illustration of Mariana in the South, of which the wood engraver destroyed the drawing, was included, and also a proof of Lincoln's woodcut after Millais's drawing of *The Day-Dream*, accompanied by penciled hints to the engraver by Rossetti.

A GREAT CHANCE.—In another part of this paper we offer the best solution ever made of the problem of cheap storage for books. The Paine Furniture Co. announce a 300-volume glass bookcase at a cost of only \$32. It is divided into three separate compartments, each under separate lock, and not communicating with the others. This makes possible a division of the library, which is always an advantage. It is a remarkable offer.



The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife

They are the actual social experiences of a prominent Cabinet member's wife. For this reason the authorship will be withheld. The most intimate peeps behind the curtain of high official and social life in Washington.

Lilian Bell

Reaches Paris in her "letter" in the January JOURNAL, and no American girl has ever written of the holiday city of Europe and the French people as she does in this letter. There is a dash in the letter which makes it, by far, the very best in the series, and gives a better idea what there is in store for those who follow Miss Bell's delightfully-unconventional letters of travel.

The January Ladies' Home Journal

will be

A Midwinter Fiction Number

The first short story ever written by Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress. There will be a delightful story—"A Shy Man's Wooing"; a love story of the railroad—"The Hundred-Dollar Shortage," by Francis Lynde, and the second installment of Hamlin Garland's novelette, "The Doctor."

Entertainments

Entertaining on a Small Income
Fancy-Dress Parties for Children
Novelties in Home Parties
Light Refreshments for Evening Companies—Mrs. Rorer



For 25 cents we will send *The Ladies' Home Journal* on trial for three months

ALSO, a handsome illustrated booklet containing our Prospectus for 1898, with portraits of famous writers, and small reproductions of some of the illustrations that are to appear in the Journal in future numbers.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Dr. Jaeger's

SANITARY UNDERWEAR

allows the skin to breathe freely, at the same time absorbing its exhalations, leaving the body dry and warm. :: :: :: :: ::

Dr. Jaeger's Underwear gives greatest warmth with the least weight.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Main Retail Store: 16 West 23d St. New York. Branches: 166 Broadway, 248 W. 125th St. New York.

IT WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS of all concerned if, in correspondence suggested by announcements in our ADVERTISING COLUMNS, mention is made of the fact that the advertisement was seen in *The Congregationalist*.

Hotels and Travel

Gaze's Tours

EUROPE The ORIENT And PALESTINE Mediterranean Route

PROGRAMS ready for a new series of HIGH-CLASS TOURS under personal escort. ALL EXPENSES—\$480 to \$875, according to Tour. Visiting SPAIN, MOROCCO, ALGIERS, MALTA, ITALY, GREECE, EGYPT, PALESTINE, TURKEY, etc.

Also Independent Tickets issued for any desired tour—EUROPE, the ORIENT, NILE and ROUND THE WORLD. Choice Rooms all Ocean Steamers

W. H. EAVES Agent H. GAZE & SONS
201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

GOING ABROAD On a Bicycle Trip?

Send for small book, "Bicycling Notes for Tourists Abroad," 10 cents in stamps. We also publish the Adams Cable Codex—a cipher for travelers' use, 25 cents, and furnish

General Information Regarding Steamers to Europe.

F. O. HOUGHTON & CO., 115 State Street, Boston.

CREST VIEW SANITARIUM

Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M. D.

The Oratory of Forefathers' Day

EXTRACTS FROM NOTABLE SPEECHES

The Pilgrim is the consummate flower, the sweet and gentle and fragrant Mayflower, of history. He is as different from the Puritan as a Hebrew prophet from St. John. It is not unnatural or uncommon to find such diversities among men of the same nation, or of the same generation or of the same faith. Indeed, we do not always remember how many men, near kindred in spirit to our Pilgrim Fathers, even in that generation of bigotry and persecution, they left behind them in the Church of England. The difference between John Endecott and Nathaniel Ward and Cotton Mather, on one side, and William Bradford and John Robinson or Roger Williams on the other, is not greater than that which separates Laud and Bancroft and Bonner from Jeremy Taylor and Henry Vaughn and George Herbert and his friends, whose lives Isaac Walton wrote, where—

with moistened eye
We read of Faith and purest Charity,
In statesman, priest and humble citizen.

... The children of the Pilgrims still obey the farewell counsel of John Robinson as reported by Winslow. It is the Pilgrim's declaration and, if we read the world's history aright, the world's declaration of religious independence! ... If there be anything in religious literature to match it, it is to be found in The Liberty of Prophesying of Jeremy Taylor, composed, doubtless, about the same time, and given to the world in 1647. Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living is the very portraiture of the Plymouth Pilgrim. Indeed, when I behold his sublime unconsciousness, and remember that it was 150 years before any Pilgrim or son of a Pilgrim uttered any word of praise or boasting of what they had done, I always think of the motto on the title-page of the first edition of the Holy Living:

*Non magna loquimur
Sed vivimus.*

I wish in these days of national bragging and boasting that motto of the Shakespeare of the divines might be prefixed to Fourth of July orations, might be inscribed on the walls of banquet halls and even of senate chambers.—*Senator George F. Hoar.*

Of the great characters who a century and more ago helped found this nation none acted their parts more creditably and successfully than the men of New England, and with the object lesson of Shay's Rebellion staring them in the face none were more set upon a government which should combine adequate strength with complete deference and submission to the law. The unique results were an executive whose power exceeds that of most monarchs, and a judiciary which not only does justice as between individuals, but which confines all officials, all governmental departments and even sovereign states within the bounds of the written law.—*Ex-Secretary of State Olney, at New York New England Dinner.*

How fares it in these later days with the clear stream of influence which has gushed from Plymouth Rock since it was first smitten by the firm footprint of the Pilgrim? There have mingled with its flow the waters which bear the racial characteristics of Celt and African and Teuton and Norman and Latin and Norseman and Slav. And it may have appeared at times in our history as if that original vital stream had perished in the periods of drought which starve ideals, or in the sands of wealth and luxury which choke the waters of life, but when the nation is in peril from outward foe or domestic danger then, like the fabled fountain of Arethusa, this stream bursts forth anew, its waters pure as at their source, carrying in its waves, as of old, the power to cleanse and to heal. It is a poor and careless optimism which would close its eyes to evils in our body politic and in society, which those sturdy men of the earlier time would have cut out, though the surgery might be grim and pitiless. It is a weak and impotent cynicism, which had no place in their conception of public duty, which, seeing these evils, would succumb to their dominance in indifference or despair.—*Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, at Philadelphia New England Dinner.*

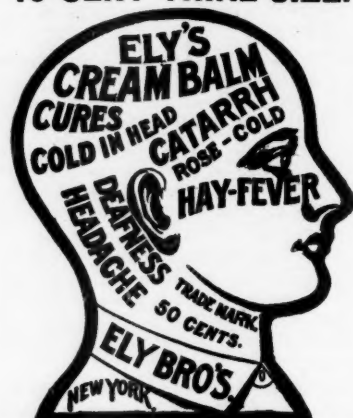
It is for us not to go back to the old Puritanism, but to develop a new and a better one—a courage as stalwart with less combativeness and more tenderness, a faith in God as strong and a superstition for the letter less, and heroic devotion to truth and a faith in man as able to master the elements of evil—not to win victory over them by running away from them; a government of the best—not by the government of castes or priests or saints—but by the government of the best in every man over that which is weakest in every man. And last of all a brotherhood so broad, so generous, so deeply founded that it shall embrace men of every race, men of every class and men of every creed under the one great flag and inspired by one great faith.—*Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, at New York New England Dinner.*

The Puritan is evolving—that is, happily evolving—but we still cling to one of the main thoughts of the Puritan community, namely, that if you would advance the moral and intellectual interests of a community you must deal with the young—with children, with young persons. Hospitals and asylums are but palliatives of developed evil. They are necessary palliatives and none have more amply provided them than the people of New England, but they are only palliatives, whereas churches, schools, museums, gardens, gymnasia are instruments of moral and intellectual construction, and it is that in which the Puritan believed; it is that in which his descendants believe.—*President Eliot of Harvard University, at New York New England Dinner.*

Bowdoin has a roll of 383, the largest in the history of the college. Of these 140 are medical students. The faculty numbers 38. The change in requirements for admission in Latin and Greek involve different methods rather than more study.

No deception practiced.
No \$100 Reward.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST
for a generous
10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

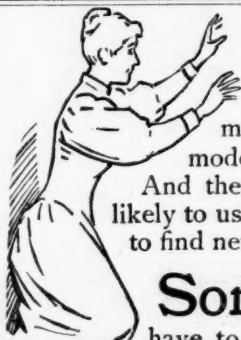


ELY'S CREAM BALM
contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church & School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS
Address J. G. THOMAS, Lima, O.



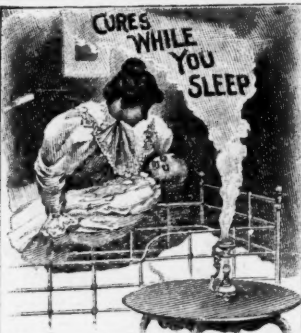
Some Women

jump at it. They're quick to see the advantages of **Pearline**, quick to economize and save, quick to adopt all the modern improvements that make life easier. And these quick women are the ones that are likely to use **Pearline** (use without soap) in the right way, and to find new uses for it, and get most out of it.

Some Women

have to be driven to it. They wait until they can't stand the old-fashioned way of washing any longer. Then they get **Pearline**. But ten to one they use it for only part of the work, or use it some way of their own, or use something else with it—and don't get half the help they ought to.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as **Pearline**." IT'S FALSE—**Pearline** is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of **Pearline**, be honest—send it back. 514 JAMES PYLE, New York.



Vapo-Cresolene For Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Coughs and Bronchitis.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH says—
I take great pleasure in recommending your Vapo-Cresolene. I have spoken of it to a great many of my friends and to hundreds of our fellow-workers in the Salvation Army. I recommend that no family where there are young children should be without this Vaporizer. I have found it very beneficial for my little ones with Whooping Cough and Influenza. I am convinced that it can but prove an exceedingly useful assistant whatever treatment may be used in the check and cure of the trying diseases for which it has been specially recommended.
Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. For sale by all druggists, United States and Canada.
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall St., New York.
Schenck & Co., New York, U. S. Agents.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT
"THEY LIVE WELL WHO
LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU
USE

SAPOLIO

NO FAITH CURE

ABOUT STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Indigestion Anyway, Whether You Have Faith in Them or Not.

All physicians agree that the element of faith has a great deal to do in the cure of disease.

Firm belief and confidence in a family physician, or the same confidence and faith in a patent medicine, have produced remarkable cures in all ages.

This is especially true in nervous troubles and no field offers so prolific a harvest for the quack and charlatan as the diseases arising from a weak or run down nervous system.

Nevertheless, the most common of all diseases, indigestion and stomach troubles, which in turn cause nervous diseases, heart troubles, consumption and loss of flesh, requires something besides faith to cure.

Mere faith will not digest your food for you, will not give you an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strengthen your nerves and heart, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion, they contain the juices, acids and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is from plenty of wholesome food well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for full-sized package.

Little book on cause and cure of stomach troubles mailed free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

BLANCARD

PILLS AND SYRUP OF Iodide of Iron

The Most Successful Remedies of Europe, for ANÆMIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROFULA, Etc.

None genuine unless signed "BLANCARD, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris." ALL DRUGGISTS. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y. Agents for U. S.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

POSITIVELY CURED BY LAVILLE'S LIQUOR OR PILLS.

Used successfully by leading Physicians throughout Europe in treating the MOST COMPLICATED and STUBBORN CHRONIC CASES. Pamphlet with full information, from E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St. N. Y.

Grand National Prize of 16,600 francs at Paris

Quina-Laroche

Possesses in the highest degree the entire active properties of Peruvian Bark. Endorsed by the medical faculty as the best remedy for Fever and Ague, Malaria, Poorness of the Blood, General Debility and Wasting Diseases; Increases the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves and builds up the entire system.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot
New York: E. FOUGERA & CO.
26-30 N. William St.

Congregational Federation

The recently formed Congregational Church Union of Greater Boston was given the right of way at the Monday morning meeting. Hon. S. B. Capen emphasized the pressing need of co-operation and federation, which is the basal idea of the union. He saw special fitness in such an organization in Boston as the headquarters of three large missionary societies and from the fact that about one-third of the benevolence of the denomination is raised in Massachusetts, of which Boston is the center. The aim of the union is to care for new regions within Greater Boston, to aid in solving the problem of the downtown church and to inspire denominational loyalty. Local independency has been "worked" to the neglect of larger interests. "The time has come for the placing of new churches. This can best be done by a union taking account of the whole problem." Dr. Berry has shown us what can be accomplished. The hope of the union is that every church will give toward the cause.

Rev. E. M. Noyes placed a high value upon the resources of the 100 churches of Boston and vicinity. They could well afford to aid the union because no organization was covering the ground. Intelligence in church administration is needed today. The churches counseling together can supply this. He believed in the spirit that recognized not only local organization, but "the Church of Boston." The Chicago City Missionary Society was cited as showing possibilities in this line. Boston's City Missionary Society cannot do this because of charter limitations. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society is largely excluded from this work.

Rev. C. H. Beale, D. D., thought that we had demonstrated the adaptability of our polity on the frontier now we are facing a new question in the great centers of population. Local surroundings are such that work cannot be maintained without large grants or gifts. Only those on the ground can well understand the situation. Hence the value of the union to see the strategic points and to occupy them.

Rev. B. F. Leavitt, who had a hand in organizing the Chicago Missionary Society, stated that in two years it proved its right to be. He believed the union had a mission in Boston. Rev. S. C. Bushnell of Arlington looked upon "individual temper" as a curse, and saw in the union needed leadership. It would develop manhood and inspire giving. Rev. S. L. Loomis quoted the experience of the Presbyterian churches in Newark. After the formation of an organization similar to the union the denomination took first rank in the city. Rev. R. W. Wallace cited the successes of the Congregational churches of Detroit as evidence of what can be done in Boston.

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light of heaven and reflects it.—Augustus Hare.

Our Armenian Orphans' Fund

Amount received during the month ending Tuesday noon and acknowledged in detail by individual receipts.....	\$85.00
Previously acknowledged.....	25,107.65
Total.....	\$25,192.65

POND'S EXTRACT cures pain and inflammations. Do not be deceived by any worthless imitation.

Religious Notices

Religious and ecclesiastical notices, addresses of ministers, etc., published under this heading at ten cents a line.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 78 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the society at New York.

JAMES W. ELWELL, President.
Rev. W. C. STITT, Secretary.
W. C. STURGES, Treasurer.

Dr. Hunter's Book on the Lungs.

Progress of Medical Science.

A little book, published by Dr. Robert Hunter, of 117 West 45th Street, New York, gives all the latest discoveries and improvements in the theory and treatment of Lung Diseases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Consumption are fully explained, their differences shown, and their cure by medicated air inhalations pointed out.

Dr. Hunter is the oldest lung specialist in America, having devoted his life, since 1851, to the special study and cure of Lung Complaints. He was the first physician to proclaim the local nature of Consumption, and to prove that it, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrhal Phthisis endanger life solely by strangling the breathing power of the Lungs.

Dr. Hunter's treatment is applied directly to the bronchial tubes and air-cells of the lungs by inhalation. He was the father and founder of this treatment, the inventor of the first inhaling instrument ever employed in medical practice, and the discoverer of the only germicidal inhalants which have proved their power to destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis in the lungs and cure consumption. In addition to applying healing and cleansing balms to the lungs three times a day by his inhaling instruments, he anoints the chest with antiseptic oils, which surround the body with a zone of medicated air, and charge the chamber in which the patient sleeps with purifying antiseptics, thus keeping up a healing action on the lungs day and night.

This is what is meant by inhalation treatment scientifically applied to the cure of weak and diseased lungs. No other treatment in the world is so direct, common sense and successful. It is not sold as a nostrum, but prescribed for each case according to the nature of the disease and state of the patient.

Dr. Hunter's book contains many letters from prominent people all over the country, who have been successfully treated by him, and will be sent free to readers of THE CONGREGATIONALIST interested for themselves or friends by addressing him, at 117 West 45th St., New York.

BABY'S SKIN

There is no other treatment so pure, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, Hair," free. EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA.

K C WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

Prevents and relieves Constipation and Liver troubles. An appetizing, nutritious Family Flour, for Bread, Gems, Griddle Cakes, etc. Unrivalled in America or Europe. Pamphlet and Sample Free. Ask Dealers or write to Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED

Parties will leave Boston Jan. 12 and Feb. 3 and 9 for **Three Grand Tours**, including visits to Jacksonville, St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha River, Palatka, Rockledge, Miami, Palm Beach, etc., with prolonged stays

FLORIDA
at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, the Hotel Royal Poinciana and the Royal Palm. A visit will also be made to the charming capital of the Bahama Islands, making the voyage between Miami and Nassau by the elegant new twin screw steamer "Miami." There will be a visit on the outward trip to **NASSAU** and to Washington, D. C., on the return.

ASHEVILLE
The Tickets permit the holders to prolong their stay in Florida, if desired, and to return North with any one of Our Parties under Special Escort, or on Any Regular Train until May 31.

Additional Florida Tour, Feb. 16.

Tours to Chattanooga and Asheville, Feb. 3 and March 10.

Bible Lands Tour, Jan. 15.

Tours to Europe, April 16, May 31 and July 2.

California Tours, Jan. 18 and 27, Feb. 1, 3, 17 and 22, and March 10 and 15.

Mexico Tours, Jan. 27 and Feb. 17.

Hawaiian Islands Tour (from San Francisco), March 22.

Tour to Japan and China (from San Francisco), March 23.

Washington Tours, April 1 and 4.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning trip desired.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

296 Washington Street, opposite School Street, Boston, Mass.



Nothing could be more appropriate for a pastor to present to parents at the baptism of their children than the beautiful little souvenir just issued by *The Pilgrim Press*.

It is a booklet tied with white silk. The front has a very artistic picture of the presentation of the Christ-child in the Temple, drawn by L. P. Ipsen. Following is the Baptismal Covenant, then the Baptismal Certificate and then an appropriate Scripture, all in dainty lettering with tasteful borders, while the back has a beautiful medallion, "The Angel at the Font."

Nothing so artistic, chaste and fitting has ever been published.

Price 15 cents. To pastors, \$1.50 per dozen.

BOSTON

The Pilgrim Press

CHICAGO

BUY
THE GENUINE!



ONLY SOLD IN BOTTLES.

CURES

Inflammations, Hemorrhages,
Catarrh (all forms), Piles.

YOUR HOME PROTECTED

NATURE'S LATEST AND MOST VALUED
GIFT TO MEDICAL SCIENCE

An Atmosphere in Which Disease Germs Cannot Live.

No discovery in medical science has ever created such a profound sensation as that of **HYOMEI**. By the use of Booth's Exhaler every particle of air in your home is impregnated with this new germicide, which kills at once the bacilli of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia and Consumption, making it impossible for these diseases to exist where it is used. In fact, so wonderful have been the results which followed this new method of treating disease, over 2,800 doctors have indorsed it during the past few months, and such prominent men as President Andrews of Brown University, Mayor Yard of Trenton, Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Farrar of Brooklyn, Hon. Samuel Roads of Massachusetts, and Sir Henry Irving of London having tested **Hyomei**, are lending their aid in introducing it to the public.

"HYOMEI"

Cures by Inhalation



A COMPLETE HOME
TREATMENT and
CURE for Consump-
tion and all Diseases
of the Air Passages.

The Dry-Air Exhaler, a beautifully nickel-plated apparatus, 14 inches high and eight inches in diameter at the base, one spirit lamp, a flexible silk-covered inhaling tube, one mouth-piece, one nasal piece, one Pocket Inhaler Outfit, and a sufficient quantity of "HYOMEI" to last six weeks or two months. By express \$15.00.

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the only vehicle (the air you breathe) which Nature permits to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs.

There is no danger, no risk.

"Hyomei" pocket outfit complete, \$1.00; extra inhalant, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer), 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for "The Story of Hyomei." Mailed FREE.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 30th St.,
New York.

